Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland,

head constable had been killed, five offi-

Killed on Sight.

IMPOSING LABOR PARADE.

First "Labor Holiday."

Labor's Moliday in Other Cities.

At Baltimore there was the largesl labor

arade ever seen there. At Newark, N. J., there were 25,000 men

At Chicogo 30,000 persons marched.

UNTIL JAN., 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOL. XIV.-NO. 36.

BOSTON. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8. 1886.

THE EARTHQUAKE

Terrible Visitation in the South Atlantic States.

Charleston, S.C., Suffers an Awful Calamity.

Fifty-Three Lives and Ten Millions of Money Lost.

Graphic Description of the Scenes of Horror.

Help Extended the Suffering People from All Quarters.

On Tuesday night last a shock of earthquake was felt at about 10 o'clock in the City of Richmond, Va. It created intense excitement at the time, the shock tiary, and the maddened prisoners, believing presence of a large force of military to nearly all the South Atlantic States, and was felt even in the Middle States and New

New York was slightly affected. Despatches from Baltimore, Jersey City, Dayton, Columbus and Cleveland in Ohio; Washington, D. C., and New Haven, Conn all testified to perceptible tremors. In Atlanta, Ga., and Petersburgh, Va., the quake was very severe. At the former place the movement was reported at 9 and the affrighted people rushed into the treets. The panic increased as each sucessive tremor of the ground occurred, the hocks recurring at intervals till after midnight. At Summerville, S. C., it is claimed that the shocks were felt as long ago as Friday week, the first being at 8.30 a.m. on

Almanac says the first shock occurred uesday at 9.53.30, and the second about 54.30, lasting until 9.59.

Dishes were thrown from their shelves at Pittsburg, Penn., and frightened people ran screaming from their houses. A rapid rising of the barometer marked the phenomenon were badly frightened and large buildings were shaken to their foundations at Mil-There was a panic in the Terra laute, Ind., Opera House, but no one was dislodged. Augusta, Ga., reports that there were ten distinct shocks there, and that the town was wild with exciteand chimneys were toppled over. The streets of Louisville were filled by frightened people. At Knoxville, Tenn., there were three shocks. At Raleigh, N. C., buildings rocked, bells were rung, walls cracked, floors broke loose from their fastenings and chimneys fell. At Wilmington, N. C., the shocks were very severe and

came near wrecking several buildings. The despatches at this point on Wednesday morning contained the announcement that "since the earthquake shock there has been no telegraphic communication with Charleston, N. C., from any point in the country. The telegraph authorities have been unable to get press despatches or other communications from there. This circumstance occasions great concern. That section of the country seems to have been the centre of the disturbance. It is known that a bridge in the vicinity of Charleston was shaken from its foundations and the wires all lost, but that is not so serious as the fact that various other points within a radius of a few miles through which there should be communication with the city are unable to get anything from there."

Naturally enough this created the greatest consternation as to the security of the that 'since the earthquake shock there has

hese apprehensions was more than sur-bassed by the news that began to pour in from the historic city.

Despatches received before noon on Wednesday began to prepare the public mind for an awful disaster. The announcement was made that the city was a complete wreck; that the streets were filled with the wrecks of houses that had toppled over by the earthquake, and that many lives had been lost.

the carriquage, and that many fives accovering the control of the kind these proved to be not in the least exaggerated. The circumstances of the earthquake almost baffle description. No house was safe, Hundreds had already fallen; the public buildings of the city had been torn asunder, and the affrighted populace rushed into the open spaces of the city, leaving their-trembling habitations, which seemed ready to topple over with the next

AN AWFUL NIGHT. Graphic Description of the Terror by Palmetto City Writer.

The first shock is graphically described by a writer on the Charleston News and Courier, whose story, intended for publication in the columns of that paper, was telegraphed abroad:

"While engaged in his usual duties in the second-story room of the News and Courier office at the time of the first shock, the writer's attention was vaguely attracted by a sound which seemed to come from the office below, and which was supposed for a moment to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body, as an iron safe or a heavily laden truck, over the floor. The men in the office, with perhaps a simultaneous flash of recollections of the disturbance of the Friday before, glanced hurriedly at each other and sprang to their feet with startled questions and answers—"What is that?" "Earthquake?"—and then all was bewilderment and confusion.

"Then the long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar that seemed to pervade at any other the troupled earth and the still air

with his head on the block awaits the fall of the houses of the axe.

"It is not given to many men to look in the face of the destroyer and yet live, but it is little to say that the group of strong men who shared the experience above faintly described will carry with them the recollection of that supreme moment to their dying day. None exceeded to escape. A sudden rush was simultaneously made to endeavor to attain the open at any and lie to was read at samination of the composition of the totering wall as toped feeling that hope was vain: that it was only a question of death within the building or without, to be buried by the silence was broken! As we rudely the silence was broken! As we dashed away in seeming distance. The earth was still—and, oh, the blessed relef of that stillness—but how rudely the silence was broken! As we dashed awon the stairway and out into the street, already on every side arose the shrikes, the cries of pain and fear, the prayers and wailings of terrified women and children, commingled with the MARSE SHOUTS OF EXCITED MEN.

"Out in the street the air is filled to the height of the houses are loosened at every point, and that they are beyond repair. Here is where the great loss is entailed. Revision of the death certificates, issued. Revision of the death certificates, issued in consequence of the disaster. Very consequence of the disaster, the absolute of the company of the lower of the company of the number of the New York ord and Bostron of the cut of fifty they. It is exceedingly wonded, because nearly all of them are triends and relatives.

House the interpretation of the company of the interpretation of the cut of the company of the prayers and wailings of terrified women and children, commingled with the prayers and wailings of terrified women and children, commingled with the company of the prayers and wailings of the prayers of the compan

up and helpless against the walls. But at this moment, somewhere out at sea, overhead, deep in the ground, is heard again the low, ominous roll, which is already too well known to be mistaken. It grows louder and nearer, like the growl of a wild beast swiftly approaching his prey; and is forgotten again in the frenzied rush for the open space, where alone there is hope of security, faint though it be. The tall buildings on either hand blot out the skies and the stars, and seem to overhang every foot of ground between them; their shattered cornices and copings, the tops of their frowning walls, seems piled from both sides to the centre of the street. It seems that a touch would now send the shattered masses left standing down upon the people below, who look up to them, and shrink together as the tremor of the earthquake again passes under them, and the mysterious reverberations swell and roll along like some infernal drum beat.

and it passes away, and again is experienced the blessed feeling of deliverance from impending calamity, which it may well be believed evokes a mute but earnest offering of mingled prayer and thanksgiving from every heart in the throng.

Again, far along the street and up from the alfeys that lead into it on either side, is heard that chorus of walling and lamentation which, though it had not ceased was scarcely noticed a moment before, It is a dreadful sound, the sound of helpless, horror-stricken humanity; old and young, the strong and the weak alike, where all are so feeble, calling fer help from their fellow-creatures and raising their anguished voices in petition to heaven for mercy, where no human aid could avail. It is not a scene to be described by any mortal tongue or pen. It is not a scene to be forgotten when once it has been witnessed, and when the witness has shared all its danger and feels all its agony, "The first shock occurred at 9.53, as was inideated this morning by the public clocks, the hands on all of which had stopped at that fateful hour, as though to mark the end of time for so many who had heard the preceding hour pealed forth by St. Michael's chimes without a thought but of long and happy life. The second shock, which was but a faint and crisp echo of the first, was felt eight minutes later. As it rassed away the writer started homeward to find the scenes SUMMONING THEM TO DIE, Press editorial force stampeded and work was suspended in other newspaper offices. was suspended in other newspaper offices. was a panic in the Terra, Ind., Opera House, but no one was Cincinnati reported a general A large portion of the cornice of enizen Hotel at Indianancia; was house, a massive prick building, across the street, had apparently lost its roof, which had fallen around it. A little further on, the roof of the portico of the Hibernian Hall, a bandsome building in the Grecian style, lad crashed to the ground, carrying down part of

THE MASSIVE GRANITE PILLARS
with it. All the way up Meeting street, which, in respect of its general direction and importance, may be called "the Broadway of Charleston," the roadway was piled with debris from the tops of the walls.

"In passing the Charleston Hotel, which, to carry out the comparison above indicated, occupies the position of Stewart's up-town store in New York, the third shock was felt, about ten minutes after the second, and, of course, caused the greatest alarm in that neighborhood, as elsewhere. At Marion square, corresponding exactly with Union square, corresponding exactly with Union square, New York, a great crowd had collected, as even the edges of the wide spaces embraced in it could not be reached by the nearest buildings in the event of their fall. From this crowd, composed of men, women and children of both races, arose incessant calls and cries and lamentations, while over the motley, half-dressed throng was shed the lurid light of the confiagration which had broken out just beyond the square immediately after the first shock, and had now wholly enveloyed several buildings in flames. In three other quarters of the town at the same time similar large fires were observed under full headway, and the awful significance of the earthquake may be most fully appreciated, perhaps, when it is sald that with these tremendous fires biazing up all at once around them, and threatening the city with total destruction, the people whom you met on the streets or saw gathered together in groups in the open places evidently did not give them a thought. No one watched the rundy flames or the piliars of cloud rising high into the still night air. All were too intense on listening with strained senses for the dreaded recurrence of that horrible THE MASSIVE GRANITE PILLARS

Homes in the decorate his own home and many

Homes in the decorate his own home and many

"The crowds poured in from every direction to the square just described, as though it had been indeed a charmed circle, and life depended on passing within its grassy bounds. Street cars, carriages and other vehicles were ranged in lines on the streets surrounding the square, while the horses stood as though sniffing the ground in anxious inquiry. The colored people everywhere were loud and unceasing in their exclamations of alarm, in the singing of hymns and in fervent appeals for God's mercy, in which appeals for God's mercy, in which appeals for God's mercy, in which appeals, God knows, many a proud heart who heard them arising in the night, and in the hour of his wondrous might, devoutly and humbly and sincerely joined. Danger brings all of us to the level of the lowliest.

"There were no distinctions of place or power, pride or caste in the assemblages that were gathered together in Charleston on Tuesday night. It is a curious spectacle to look back upon. It is a good one to remember for white and black alike. There were instances of unsellish devotion, of kind and loving regard between master and servant, mistress and maid. In the presence of a common ill, and of threatened ruin, that showed, as nothing else could show, how strong is the te that binds our white people and our black people together; and this lesson of the dread visitor we may hope, too, will never be forzotted."

The name volcano is derived from Vultanus, the god of fire of the ancient Romans. They are generally divided into the the descraction, in the recelasses—active, intermittent and examine. Stramboli, in the Mediterranean, is a good example of the first class, making a fiery beacon light for sallors on the neighboring sea. Etna and Vesuvius as good examples of the second kind. To the popular mind they are the chinmeys.

The rear supposed to be some 300 and or the termitanus of the rest form the same cause as volcanic eruptions. The same night th

"There were no distinctions of place or power, pride or caste in the assemblages that were gathered together in Charleston on Tuesday night. It is a curious spectacle to look back upon. It is a good one to remember for white and black alike, There were instances of unselfish devotion, of kind and loving regard between master and servant, mistress and maid. In the presence of a common ill, and of threatened ruin, that showed, as nothing else could show, how strong is the tie that binds our white people and our black people together; and this lesson of the dread visitor we may hope, too, will never be forgotten."

calamity was understood, oners of assistance from all parts of the country burdened the wires. Savannah was the first to offer sequence of \$4000, or \$10,000 if necessary; the United States government promptly despatched two revenue cutters with supplies; tents were ordered thereby the adjutant general. In New York the brokers, as usual, were the first to offer help, and a meeting was held and a constitute a regency, which will endeavour to protect the interests of my officers. In any case I rely on the army." United States government promptly despatched two revenue cutters with supplies; tents were ordered there by the adjutant-general. In New York the brokers, as usual, were the first to offer help, and a meeting was held and a committee appointed to receive subscriptions. In Boston, a public meeting, held under the presidency of the mayor, authorized the transmission of \$5000, and the same action has been taken in other cities—notably in the South.

Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C., both of which places were sufferers from the Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C., both of which places were sufferers from the shocks which wrecked Charleston, promptly recovers, and sent offers of assistance to the Palmetto City. Baltimore promptly rallied to the same good cause, while the government department at Washington was quick to respond.

Telegrams received from Acting Mayor Hooper request help in money to rehabile

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Alexander of Bulgaria and the Czar.

Chances for a First-Class European War

The Irish Debates in Parliament-Notes of Interest.

Bulgaria is still the centre of interest. Prince Alexander has returned to his sian Emperor will seek to occupy the coun

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Assistance Offered from All Quarters—
'The Large Cities Proffer Aid.

As soon as the terrible nature of the calamity was understood, offers of assist—
calamity was understood, offers of assist—

in for Macedonia. I cannot remain in Fig. for the Czar will not permit me, be a considered to the interest of the calamity was understood.

IRISH QUESTIONS. The Debate in Parliament-The Orange

Side-General Buller. The debates on the Irish question have speaker of the Commons has found it necessary to put on the screws pretty tight, and shut down on the torrent of irrelevant eloquence which this question seemed likely o put forth. This fell very largely on the Irish members, and a wail comes across the

to the same good cause, while the government and research throng was shed the lurid fight of the configuration which had broken out just beyond the square immediately shaft of the configuration which had broken out just beyond the square immediately shaft of the configuration which had broken out just beyond the square immediately shaft of the current of the configuration which had broken out just beyond the square immediately shaft of the city are given free passes in three other quarters of the city are given free passes in three other quarters of the city are given free passes in the past of the city are given free passes from the

Then the long roll despend and spread to the stream of the

WHALES FLEEING SOUTH.

Is proposed to boycett the house because the proprietor received General Buller as a guest. A man named Brosnan was shot at Castle Island, County Kerry, at midnight. Brosnan, who is a farmer, was shot by meonlighters. The wound is in the leg, and is not considered dangerous. The moonlighters, after leaving Brosnan, visited the house of Farmer Rooney, Entering the dwelling, they pulled Rooney out of bed, fired several shots over his head, and forced him to swear that he would not pay his rent. The nodice heard the shots fired by the moonlighters, but failed to make any arrests. A balliff has been nearly beaten to death near Listowell, county Kerry. An information has been sworn against a station-master, who is suspected of the assault.

Discontent prevails in Mr. Parnell's land company. Tenants complain that Mr. Parnell has not executed his promise to subdivide grazing farms formerly let to outsiders among them as the leases expired. A convention of the members of the Tuam, Dunmore and Milltown branches of the League has been called to consider the matter.

Mr. Parnell will by consent of the govern-Driven Away from Their Old Feeding Ground.

Mariners Warned to Look out for Hurricanes Between the 10th and 22d.

Position of the New England Fishing Fleet-Iceland News.

The second of the two great hurricane this month is likely to pursue.

A resume of the weather over the north Atlantic basin for August is interesting because it is directly the opposite to the pleasant weather that was generally experienced on the land.

The report states: "The weather un sually stormy. During the first week of the month a gale, varying in force from moderate to heavy, was prevalent over the ent north Atlantic north of latitude 40°, a for vessels near the coast of the United Sta

thoroughly circulated in the Punjaub, calling upon the natives to combine and throw off the hated yoke of the English. The circular declared that Dhuleep Singh has joined the Russians, and that the Russians are advancing on India.

Mr. Samuel Morley, a leading English non-conformist, died on Sunday. He was a great benefactor to the cause of Congregationalism, giving hundreds of thousands to its spread.

1° to 43°, longitude 66° to 68°. One hundred and seventy-five sail, mack-rel, in gulf of St. Lawrence. Seyenty-five sail, mackerel, off the New

Seveniv-five sail, mackerel, off the New England coast.
Two hundred and ninety sail, ground fishing off the New England coast.
Seven sail, en route home from halibut trips to Iceland.
Total, 907 sail.
Three steamers taking whales off the New England coast.
One steamer engaged in mackerel fishing.
Schooner Arthur D. Story, the tirst of the Iceland fleet to return; arrived at Gloucester August 23. She left Iceland July 20, with 90,000 pounds of halibut, only partial cargo, intending to complete the fare off Greenland. Heavy field ice was met in Davis straits, latitude 63° N. For three days was surrounded with ice and snow storms. Finding they could not reach Greenland by that route, they came directly home via straits of Belle Isle. The master reports that the winter was fine, and codfish were SHANGHAI, September 1.—Advices from Ching Too Foo, the chief city of the prov-Ching Too Foo, the chief city of the province of Sechuen, state that the natives of the eastern part of that province and those of northern Cochin China have risen against the Christians and are massacring them and destroying their property.

This active persecution is attributed to the imprudence of the English and American missionaries.

In Cochin China alone fifty Christians have been killed, their houses burned and their farms destroyed.

In Sechuen a general massacre of Christians is reported to be in progress, and they are killed wherever found. It is said that whole villages occupied by Christians have been destroyed, and that all lands occupied by the professors of that faith are being devastated. The apostolic vicar's residence in Sechuen has been burned to the ground. Not a piece of furniture, nor a book, nor a paper piece of turnture, for a book was saved.

The foreign consuls barely escaped from Sechuen with their lives.

No efforts had been made up to the latest reports to quell the disorder, and so far as now known it continues unsuppressed.

by that route, they came directly home via straits of Belle Isle. The master reports that the winter was fine, and codfish were taken by the natives all winter. May was favorable for hallbut fishing, but from that time gales of wind, with snow storms, prevalled. The French fleet was having a light catch of codish. Reports from Norway are favorable, the catch of cod being one of the largest on record. The Arthur D. Story sailed from Gloucester for Iceland on April 20.

The Grand Banks fleet is daily arriving at home ports with full cargoes of codfish. The mackerel catch has continued almost a total failure, the smallest amount that has been landed for many years. The total amount landed at all ports, of barrels of salt mackerel, up to August 26, for the nast five years, as follows: 1886, 34,516; 1885, 212,999; 1884, 202,584; 1883, 87,054; 1882, 251,955.

Receipts of halibut have continued light from most of the fishing banks. Vessels fishing on George's and Grand banks are more or less in the highway of European steamers.

Workmen of Boston Celebrate Their Under the auspices of the Central Trades steamers.

Under the auspices of the Central grades and Labor Union of Boston, and the Knights of Labor assemblies of the district, September 6 was set apart as a "labor holiday," and an appeal was made to the various trade organizations to turn out in force and give the general public some idea of the strength of the labor organizations. The matter was taken un with consider. MONTH.

Non-Success of the Signal Service in Predicting for This Section in August-When They Hit It and When They Didn't.

the strength of the labor organizations. The matter was taken up with considerable spirit by the many unions connected with the Central Trades' Union, and the result was an inspiring parade, in which about 15,000 men were in line. Concurrently "Labor Day" was celebrated in New York, where from 60,000 to 100,000 were in the procession; in Brooklyn, 25,000; while Buffelo. Troy, Albany and San Francisco celebrated the day in the same manner.

In the Boston procession were included the Boston Typographical Union, subdivided into the "chapels" from the different offices, The Globe and Herald especially making a fine showing, in all about 900 men; the tailors, hatters, wood-carvers, carpenters, cigarmakers and plumbers being represented by their unions. Other trades were mostly connected with the Knights of Labor, of which over thirty assemblies were mustered.

The parade was reviewed by Governor Were it not for the fact that a young and inexperienced lieutenant was left in charge of the "indication" department of the sigof the "indication" department of the signal service during the greater part of last month, the mistakes made by the service in the predictions for this section would be inexcusable. Out of the thirty-one days, only ten correct prognostications are recorded, the greatest slip-ups being on the old stumbling block of local rains and changes in temperature. Following is a resume of the month, showing the various discrepancies:

For the first three days the promise of pleasant, clear weather was literally fulfilled, but on the 4th the temperature rose rapidly, instead of remaining stationary, as indicated. Local rains for the 5th were correctly answered.

Local rains were ordered for the 6th, 7th and 8th, but failed to appear, the skies remaining bright and clear.

Upon the 9th the indications braced up and turned about and predicted fair weather. The promise was a rash one, because it rained.

They stuck to fair weather, and on the 10th scored the first success within four days. It was clear and warm,

On the 11th, old habits seemed too strong to be resisted, and local rains were predicted, which, as usual, failed to appear.

The indications for mild, clear weather on the 12th was fulfilled, but the 13th saw no local rains, although "Old Prob" insisted that they would.

Local rains on the 14th, and clear and cool weather on the 15th, marked two more successful guesses; but on the 16th and 17th two more big errors occurred. On the 16th trained, despite clear weather was announced, and the 17th proved to be a beautiful day, regardless of rain ordered.

The next seven days witnessed, however, seven flat failures. For the first four days, the promise was for much warmer weather, but the emperature was found warm, fair weather.

The next three days were signalized by three successful predictions for warm, fair weather.

The next three days were signalized by three successful predictions for warm, fair weather. nal service during the greater part of last assemblies were mustered.

The parade was reviewed by Governor Robinson of Massachusetts and Mayor O'Brien, and the holiday makers then took reamers for a shore resort, where the day as spent in athletic games and the usual njoyments of a picnic.

was half and half, for which the promise of local rains fulfilled one side, the remainder of the indications, promising cooler weather, was a mistake, the day being one of the warmest of the month.

During the month there were thirteen clear days, fifteen fair, and three cloudy or rainy days. On the 12th there was a thunder storm. The mean temperature for this month was 67.7, the highest being 90° on the 17th, and the lowest 49° on the 23d. The prevailing direction of the wind was west, and the total number of miles registered in Boston 7152.

FIGHTING A SEA SERPENT.

Terrible Experience of a Wrecked Crew.

NO RAIN FOR A YEAR.

Terrible Tale of Suffering from Texas---A Clergyman Seeking to Obtain Relief It Seemed Like a Line of Fire as

CHICAGO, September 4.—Rev. John Brown f Albany, Shackelford county, Tex., is in the city for the purpose of representing to the business men the needs of the people who are in the droughty region. He says 500 miles long is totally destitute, no rain

whatever having fallen the past year, and the crops being an entire failure. He says there are fully 100,000 families requiring immediate relief.

The most of them immigrated to their present homes when very poor. They obtained government. State, school and rathroad lands at a merely nominal figure, paying about all the cash they had in advance, and depending upon crops for future payments and for support.

The terrible drought this year has deprived them of all support, and rendered them utterly unable to seed their lands. A recent rain has rendered the land in good condition for the fall sowing, and if the seed be not soon sown the season will have passed. Mr. Brown is trying to raise a sufficient amount to seed the farmers.

They estimate that it will require 25,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 bushels of corn and oats. The matter has been presented to the Board of Trade, and that body, it is understood will take prompt and active measures for the relief of the sufference.

Hunt, dr., from Calcutta. The Benjamin F. Hunt, Jr., from Calcutta sage of 138 days. She sailed from Calcutta Indian ocean May 14. May 25 she experienced a terrific gale, during which she shipped large quantities of water fore and aft, and carried away foretopgallantsail longitude 43° 30' E., June 6, she was struck by a heavy gale. When off Cape Angallas, June 20, she encountered a terrific N. W. gale, lasting all night and during which the mizzenstaysail was blown away. She ran into Holdroms August 2, and remained there a week tacking and retacking. August 8, she spoke an Argentine bark, from Buenos Ayres for Sydney. C. B. The next day she spoke the bark Mendota from Manilla for New York.

When in latitude 36° 52′ longitude 70°, she experienced a terrific hurricane which lasted eight hours. Two lower topsails and foretopmast staysail were blown away, while making her way through a thick fog Sunday night the lookout reported a vessel under her bow. The helm was put hard a port and in less than a minute the vessel, which proved to be a two-masted schooner, struck the bark in the forerigging. All the head gear of the schooner and the main and mizzen channels of the Hunt were carried away. At 9.30 o'clock the same night she went aground on what was at first supposed to be Cape Cod bar, which must have been Wellfeet flats. After an unsuccessful attempt had been made to back her off with the sails, the fore and mizzen hatches were taken off and some of the cargo thrown overboard. At 10 o'clock the same night the vessel was floated and started on her course.

bersons known as the wild family, consisting of a man, woman, girl aged about 15, and a child. Yesterday the search ended in the capture of the entire family.

The man, woman and girl have black hair on their faces, and the man much hair on the body; that on the girl's face is very fine. The color of the faces of all is ashy gray.

The parties cannot talk, but the woman makes a peculiar noise, something between a grunt and a groan, which the girl appears to understand.

On top of the heads of the man and woman are slight evidences that they have been scalped.

The opinion prevails that they were scalped by Indians years ago and became insane, and have wandered in the woods ever since.

vours One Victim Nightly.

It Crawled from the Water.

RONDOUT, N. Y., September 3 .- James T.

boodheart arrived at his home in Rondout

yesterday from Callao, where he has been

South Pacific ocean. Your correspondent Mate Goodheart readily gave. He said: "Last November I sailed from San Francisco, as mate of the whaling bark Niobe, for a cruise on the sperm whaling grounds numbering twenty-four hands all told. outward trip, nor, we had refitted and had reached the whaling grounds the second time. Good luck attended us, and lookout in the crow-nest sighted a

In the Waters of the Lagoon

which was so full of phosphorescence that

moment. Greans and shrieks from the wounded resounded on all sides, which, with the intense darkness, added terror to the situation. The fight lasted about fifteen or twenty minutes, when, with a fearful hissing sound, the hideous reptile seized one of the men in his massive jaws and plunged into the lagoon, with his victim shrieking for help as only a man in that predicament could. The battle ground presented a most sickening sight. There were lying, torn and dying, men horribly mangled by the monster's teeth; others, with broken arms, legs and ribs crushed in. In short, the entire ship's company was lying on the blood soaked sand, almost helpless, every man being injured in a greater or less degree. Those who had sustained the slightest injuries gathered up their wounded and dying comrades and carried them

To the Shelter of the Boat.

To the Shelter of the Boat. Preparations for leaving the island were

at once begun, but before completion, a renewed agitation in the waters of the lagoon caused fresh alarm and terror. All eyes and must have been Welfleet flats. After an an unsuccessful attempt had been made to back her off with the sails, the fore and mizzed her off with the sails, the fore and mizzed same night the vessel was floated and started on her course.

TRAFFIC IN YOUNG CIRLS.

Over One Hundred Canadian Girls Allege the country papers throughout the Province of Quebec, both French and English, have contained the following notice: "Wanted, two girls from 17 tog23 years of age, must be good locking and intelligent, to accompany an elderly taked on a tour through the States. Address with photographs, in own handwriting. Mrs. Louis." The place being given as Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers or Sherbrook, the Montreal address being 180 St. houses of ill-fame in that city, while at Quebec it was an equally notorious house of assignation. The attention of the authorities being called to the matter, they have been investigating, and find that Mrs. Louis is but a procuress, acting for New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago bear investigating, and find that Mrs. Louis is but a procures, acting for New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago bear investigating, and find that Mrs. Louis is but a procures, acting for New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago bear investigating, and find that Mrs. Louis is but a procures, acting for New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago bear investigating, and find that Mrs. Louis is but a procures, acting for New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago bear investigating, and find that Mrs. Louis is but a procures, acting for New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago bear investigating, and find that Mrs. Louis is but a procure of the procure of a Wild Family in Kanass—Theory of the Boctors.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 4.—The Times, Topeka, Kan., specual says: For several days parties have been searching on Parson's creek, Washington county, for four presons known as the wild family, consisting of a man, woman, grl aged about 15, and a child, were at once turned in the direction of the pond, when we saw the mon-

Four Sailors Astray in a Dory.

GLOUCESTER, September 5. - Schooner August 23, four of the crew got astray while attending trawls and are supposed to be drowned. She also brings home Charles Wilson, one of the crew of the schooner Augusta H. Johnson, who got seriously hurt during the storm. She lost her jib-boom during the storm. She lost aer jib-boom and anchor and parted cable. Schooners Belle A. Nauss and Mollie Adams arrived from the bay. The former lost main boom. The former brings 450 barrels mackerel, the latter 670 barrels. This is the largest trip landed here this season. The Adams lost twenty-five barrels from her deck during the storm.

Any reader with a little effort can form a club of 25-cent subscribers, and be certain that nearly all will renew next January, for a year. Now is the time to do it. Will you put sample copies where they will do the most good, and form a club?

AROUND THE FARM.

WHEAT CULTURE.

Mistakes of Wheat-Growers-Varieties of Wheat to Grow-A Mistake Frequently Made by Wheat-Growers is

to Sow Too Much Seed. The average amount of wheat per acre sown coughout the country is fully six pecks. Each year of observation or experience the more convinces me that this, save in a few cases, is too much: and that not only would eed be saved, but a much larger yield would be made by sowing less seed. It can shown that a quart of seed per acre should produce a very heavy yield; for a grain can be made to produce 1000 fold—the plant tillering till twenty culms are produced, and each culm will bear a head ontaining fifty grains. But, of course, this does not held good in practice. With our present implements and methods of farming t is impossible to so prepare the ground and conditions without which it cannot reach equired. More than this, we cannot altogether prevent the action of frost or the ravages of insects and larvæ, and the de- made. struction wrought by these must be provided for in advance by sowing a greater vided for in advance by sowing a greater amount of seed. How great this amount should be will depend upon circumstances. Generally speaking, the minimum quantity per acre which should be sown is three pecks and the maximum quantity is six pecks. The quantity should vary with the fertility of the land, the character of the soil, the climate, the situation and lay of the land, the variety of wheat, and the condition of the seed-bed. Where the situation of the land and the climate are favorable, dition of the seed-bed. Where the situation of the land and the climate are favorable the soil is suitable and the seed-bed in good condition, three pecks per acre is an abundance upon the most fertile soil. Less seed is required now than forty, years ago. For aside from the change in the fertility of the soil, we now have better implements an practice better methods, and therefore provide for the seed those conditions which soil, we now have better implements and practice better methods, and therefore provide for the seed those conditions which conduce to complete germination of the seed and vigorous growth of the plant. Forty years ago the ground could not be ploughed so well as now, and it is certain that the seed-bed was not nearly so well fined and compacted as it is at the present time. Nor was the manner of sowing so favorable to the germination of the seed. Broadcasting was then the only method. By it the seed was unevenly distributed and covered, at the best. In some spots twice the seed fell that should have been there, while other spots were comparatively bare. Of course more seed was required than if each spot of ground had received its share of seed. Then, again, more seed was required because it was covered unevenly. The man who put in wheat thirty years ago need not be told that, on account of the rough seed-bed and the manner of covering the seed, some grains were covered six inches deep, while others were left exposed upon the surface. The latter could not germinate and rotted or were picked up by birds; the former might germinate, but the plant could not push its way to the surface. With the force-feed grain drill the seed is distributed very nearly as evenly as could be done; and if the seed-bed has been properly prepared, the seed will be covered so uniformly that none will be lost by reason of having too much or too little earth above it; while on account of more even distribution and covering, and the better condition of the seed-bed, fewer plants will be weakly and fail to reach maturity, hence yet less seed will be required to produce a good yield.

If we can secure as large a yield by sowing three pecks as by sowing in the aggregate. It will amount to tens of millions of bushels; but by sowing the proper amount of seed we gain more. Sowing too much seed reduces the yield as surely as not sowing enough seed. There are so many plants that all cannot gain sustenance. If six pecks were evenly distributed over a

who seeks to determine the proper smooth is safe in beginning by sowing less seed han he has been.

It will be observed that I am in favor of irilling in the wheat, using a two-horse lorce-feed grain drill; and I would say that mother mistake of wheat-growers was in not using the drill. I know that some very successful wheat growers are advocates of proadcasting, but I cannot avoid thinking that there must be something exceptional about their farms or methods, or that they would be yet more successful if they used the force-feed drill. For my part I cannot see how it can be otherwise, for the drill certainly distributes the seed more evenly than the most careful hand-sower, can, and fovers it more uniformly than can be done with a harrow or brush. Evenness in distribution and uniformity in covering are certainly favorable to the germination of the seed and the growth of the plant. And I have found the ridges made by the drill of great benefit in holding the snow on the wheat. This covering has often made me all the wheat I harrested. It did this year; for on a spot where the snow blew off there was so little wheat that I cut it for timothy seed (having sowed the field made almost twenty bushels per acre—decidedly a good yield for this year. Sometimes the ridges alone are not able to sold the snow; but usually they are, and often they keep on the wheat a saving projection when otherwise it would be winter-killed. I believe in using the drill, making the ridges in such direction that the pre-

iten they keep on the wheat a saving projection when otherwise it would be winter-killed. I believe in using the drill, making the ridges in such direction that the prevailing winter winds will blow across them, not along them.—[John M. Stahl, in Indiana Farmer.

about eighty cents, and red, eighty-five cents. If a farmer could grow twenty bushels of red and twenty-two of Clawson to the acre, the value of an acre of the latter would be \$17 60, of the former \$17. We think most of our farmers will agree that, taking varying years and conditions they can count with considerable certainty upon an average of five bushels mere of Clawson than long red, which would make from \$3 to \$4 difference per acre in favor of Clawson.

Now, are there not varieties more uniformly productive than the Clawson? Is there any one authorized to affirm that there are? Tests on small plats at experiment station, present strong evidence that there are. At that station, last year, Tasmanian red, Martin's amber, York, white chaff, Royal Australian, Rocky mountain, silver chaff, rice, Michigan bronze, white Rogers, McGlee's red, red Fultz, valley bearded Treadwell all yielded heavier than clawson. Whether they, or any of them, would yield heavier under all conditions, in large fields, remains to be seen. The Rural New Yorker speaks favorably of surprise, Landrech and Fultz-Clawson. Some have great faith in Diehl-Mediterranean, a cross of these two kinds forming the name. It would not be expensive for every one, willing to experiment, to try an acre of two of one or more, of these new kinds, and the mational debt.

THE HORSE.

An Expert Gives Some Valuable Hints salt would not go far towards paying off the neational debt.

THE HORSE.

An Expert Gives Some Valuable Hints ach.

The best-bred and thinnest-skinned horses have very little mane; tis not only thin and fine, but the hair is short. A heavy, matted mane means a low-bred, coarse brute. Horses driven in pairs should frequently change sides, as the mouth becomes hardened one side and the musles of the neck become affected by the unequal pull of the double reins. It considered the neck become affected by the unequal pull of the double reins. It would not be expensive for every one, willing to experiment, to try an acre of two of one or more, of the about eighty cents, and red, eighty-five cents. If a farmer could grow twenty bushels of resent implements and methods of farming it is impossible to so prepare the ground and ow the seed as to give to each grain those onditions without which it cannot reach is highest estate, and hence more seed is equired. More than this, we cannot altographed. More than this, we cannot altographed in the set of the same soil and conditions as the possible, the same soil and conditions as the old, and carefully test results. It is only by means of careful experiments, aided and interpreted by science, that progress is nterpreted by science, that progress is

THE DAIRY.

Managing Cream-Why Will Heating

Managing Cream—Why Will Reating and Cooling Milk Expedite the Rising of the Cream—Salting Butter—Granted That Butter Shall be Salted, How Shall It be Done?

There are a good many things connected with the rising of cream and its proper care and management but little understood by the public, or even experienced dairymen. The question is often asked why will both heating and cooling milk expedite the rising of cream? The following from Professor Sheldon, a lecturer before an English dairy school, will throw some light upon the vexed question:

Milk does not become unmanageable if the temperature of the room does not rise above 65° in the middle of the day. It must be borne in mind always that this question of temperature, closely followed by those of cleanliness, watchfulness and industry, is of very considerable importance in a dairy. No dairy equipment is complete without a thermometer. The colder the room, especially in summer, the faster the fire room, especially in summer, the faster the first is the result of natural laws. Water, of which milk is chiefly composed, shrinks as sooner than fat does under the influence of cold, as also it expands quicker under the influence of theat. This is because it is a petter conductor of both the laws of diseased conditions his room, especially in summer, the faster the cream will rise, and the more thoroughly. This is the result of natural laws. Water, of which milk is chiefly composed, shrinks sooner than fat does under the influence of cold, as also it expands quicker under the influence of heat. This is because it is a better conductor of both cold and heat than fat is. And the result of milk being placed in an atmosphere much colder than it is itself at the time, or in much colder water, is seen atmosphere much colder than it is itself at the time, or in much colder water, is seen in the comparatively rapid ascent of the cream. This is simply because fat, being a slower conductor of cold than water is, retains its buoyancy all the longer, and so rises to the surface quicker in a falling temperature of the milk than it does in a stationary one. And it rises all the quicker, within limits, the more rapidly the milk is cooled. This, indeed, is well observed in the Swartz and Cooley system of milk setting—the former operating in ice water and the Swartz and Cooley System of milk set-ting—the former operating in ice water and the latter in a current of cold water, and both of them in troughs or boxes contain-ing the water in which the cans of milk are placed.

will be required to produce a good yield.

If we can make a good a large a yield by sown can make a great surpling in the wheath of the min troughs or boxes containing the proper amount of seed we gain more. Sowing too much seed we gain more. At the pield as surely as not sowing enough seed. There are so many plants that all cannot gain sustenance. If six pecks were evenly distributed over an are, there would be one grain in each space of two and one-half inches square. This is scretainly not enough for a plant to live upon, and if restricted to this soace it must be weakly, and it extends the produced of the greater vitality and the produced by the produced of the greater vitality and the p

sential, I consider, to prevent all approach of sourness, and to churn sweet cream. Acidity in milk is incinient decomposition, and it is the more delicate flavoring oils which suffer first of all among the fats of which butter is composed. Butter made from perfectly fresh cream is, of course, pure in flavor, but there is not a full flavor in it; and if a full-flavored butter is desired, which is generally the case, it is necessary to let the cream "ripen" by keeping it some days, but keeping it sweet all the time. Some persons prefer the cream to be slightly sour when it is churned, and the sourng will make a tough and keeping butter, somewhat less attractive in flavor, and which is more easily churned, as a rule. But, at the same time, a more admirable butter is made from ripened cream that is still free from perceptible acidity.

butter. If thus manipulated the loss in salt would not go far towards paying off the national debt.

No one can object to the removal of a few joints of the bone.

A fine, arching tail, well carried, is very rarely seen, but it may be had if breeders would follow the Eastern custom of shearing the hair from the dock of the colt and keeping it carefully trimmed until the period of growth is passed. Every horseman is aware that foals carry their tails high and arched, but when a yearling has a growth of hair, often matted with burs or heavy with rain or mud, the dock is pulled down by the weight, and the arched tail is lost and clings to the animal. English grooms often keep the tail in pulleys, which is said to have the effect of arching the dock.

him. One rarely sees a horse whose condi-tion indicates lack of nutrition. He may be old, lame or diseased, conditions his master cannot alter, but he has plenty of

The horse's stomach is the smallest simi-

master cannot after, but he has pleasy food.

The horse's stomach is the smallest similar organ to be found in comparative anatomy. It holds but about half as much as the horse needs to cat, eating no oftener than man. It is hard to find a horse asleep in a pasture. He goes to sleep in a stable, but when he gets out to pasture he eats nearly all the time. He is continually filling himself with grass. That indicates that he has a rapidity of digestion only equalled by his rapidity of power in regard to the oxygenation of the blood.

The fact that the horse has no power to store bile indicates the great rapidity of his digestion and power of assimilation. For such reasons he should be fed as frequently as convenient, and I consider, if a rule can be applied, that a horse should be allowed not more than 2 per cent. of his weight a day in food; that is, a horse weighing 1000 pounds should have twenty pounds of food a day, half of which, when at hard work, may be grain. This is an abundant allowance, and in idle times should have what salt he requires, himself to be the judge.

While I never would turn him to pasture, he should have some green food in summer and carrots in winter. Indian corn, whole or in meal, is unfit food for horses; it is heating and fattening; no horseman wishes to see a fat horse; fatten steers, sheep or hegs, but not horses or men. Oats are the best grain for horses, and the cheapest in the end; if we had some means of crushing or bruising them they would be worth 25 per cent more to us. If I was a miller I would put in a set of rolls and crush oats, and in six months I would have all the business of my region. No man that has ever used crushed oats will have any others.

The best time to water a horse is an hour hotors or an hour and a half after eating.

all the water they would, and then killed and dissected and some of the beans were found twenty-six feet distant from the stomach, in the intestines.—(John E. Rus-sell of the Massachusetts Board of Agricul-

The Capacity of the Horse's Stomach. The capacity of the horse's stomach is three gallons. The capacity of that of the ox is five gallons. The horse must, from the size of his stomach, receive food in small quantities and frequently. The ox which is generally the case, it is necessary to let the cream "ripen" by keeping it some days, but keeping it sweet all the time. Some persons prefer the cream to be slightly sour when it is churned, and the souring will make a tough and keeping butter, somewhat less attractive in flavor, and which is more easily churned, as a rule. But, at the same time, a more admirable butter is made from ripened cream that is still free from perceptible acidity.

Salting Butter.

How much salt does butter require for its preservation? and how shall it be combined with the butter? are two questions that are attracting much attention from progressive dairymen. That salt is needed to preserve butter that is perfectly free from any other does not require to be fed so frequently, for attracting much attention from progressive dairymen. That salt is needed to preserve butter that is perfectly free from any other validing winter winds will blow across them, not along them.—[John M. Stahl, in Indiana Farmer.

Varieties of Wheat to Grow.

Farmers are very properly conservative in the selection of the varieties of grains they grow. This is especially true in regard to wheat. They may be inclined to chase after new varieties of obstaces and to lend a somewhat credulous ear to large stories of yields of new varieties of oats, or even barley, but when you come to the king of the cereais, the good old stand-by for bread, wheat, they show a laudable inclination to adhere to a variety that has proved, through the test of years, a productive, reliable variety.

Attracting much attention from progressive dairymen, that salt is needed to preserve butter feed from any other outter that is perfectly free from any other outter that is doubtful; but this sustenance food depends on the nature of the animal; some require very little, others a great deal. Young animals require far more than old animals; fat animal flavor, and so salt is added to act as an antiseptic to other matters than butter left by imperfect working.

Probably taste is considered more than the preservation of the product in salting butter. We salt butter because we salt prime fat in nine weeks. Messrs. Lawes (filter found

bosting house, but do not build nests of their own until nearly done laying and eady to sit, which is about the last of May. aking their eggs away will not prolong heir laying. Ducks should not be plucked until a week after hatching, is their long four weeks; isting leaves hem weak. After that they should be locked as often as their feathers men, their can be told by picking a few from he breast; if there is no colored fluid in leaved of the feather, it is ripe. The little Honey are the layer of the brood chamber at the commenceracy ducks ripen their feathers once in pur weeks; if not picked soon after this, surplus of room in the lower part of the low butter. If thus manipulated the loss in salt would not go far towards paying off the national debt.

THE HORSE.

THE HORSE.

An Expert Gives Seme Valuable Hints — The Capacity of the Horse's Stomach.

The best-bred and thinnest-skinned horses have very little mane; it is not only thin and fine, but the hair is short. A heavy, matted mane means a low-bred, to carse brute. Horses driven in pairs should frequently change sides, as the mouth becomes hardened one side and the musles of the neck become affected by the unequal pull of the double reins. It occasionally happens that a nervous or vicious horse has a great deal of mischief in the tail, catching the rein and holding it, and then following this advantage by running or some other form of mischief. No one can object to the removal of a few joints of fhe bone.

A fine, arching tail, well carried, is very rarely seen, but it may be had if breeders would follow the Eastern custom of shearing the hair from the dock of the colt and

ENSILAGE.

mould in the bundles, shocks, or in stacks.

In fact, I have never yet been able to stack corn fodder, or to keep it in bulk in the bay for any length of time, without considerable injury and loss.

In my experience, the most economical way of raising and curing corn fodder is, first, to sow early on good land, in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of the horse-hoe or cultivator. Second, to keep the land well cultivated, as long as you can get through the rows with a horse. Third, common field corn will make good fodder. A large variety of Southern corn will give, possibly, a large product per acre, but the smaller and earlier varieties of flint corn will give fine stalks and more leaves. Sweet corn is supposed to give sweeter stalks corn is supposed to give sweeter stalks-perhaps so, perhaps not—a point on which facts are needed. I know of no positive proof.

lacts are needed. I know of no positive proof.

At any rate, I know that common corn, sown early, and at the rate of two and a half to three bushels per acre, and well cultivated, will give as good fodderas I want. When cut early, say the middle of August, it can be made, with proper care, into genuine "maize hay," of excellent quality.

Fourth—By letting the crop grow later, a heavier growth can sometimes be attained, but the quality is not always so good. At any rate, I would cut the first moment the crop attained maturity, or showed, in excessively dry weather, any signs of drying cessively dry weather, any signs of drying

Fifth-I have had a dry crop, that proved quite satisfactory, cut as late as the last of September, but at this season it is not an

where the large stooks are to be made. The larger the stooks, provided they can be compactly made, and gradually tapering to a point, the better. The top should be securely tied with two bands. We sometimes use tarred rope, but nothing is better than willow twigs for ties.

See that every part of the work is well done. The first bundles of the large stook should stand upright, and two men, standing on opposite sides of the stook, should press the bundles together as tight as possible, and continue to do so as more are added. Especially press or kick the buts of the bundles compactly together. A surawling stook will be more or less damaged by snow and ice, and the buts will be frozen together, and it is then not an easy matter to pitch the bundles in the winter. If these large stooks are well made, there need be little loss, and no difficulty in handling the fodder.—[Joseph Harris.

THE VINEGAR BARREL.

It is Useless to Attempt to Convert Cider into Vinegar that has been Treated with Antiseptic Agents.

Cider made late in the season of mature apples rich in sugar yields a prime article of vinegar, much better than that produced earlier of windfalls and green fruit. When vinegar is to be made directly from the apples, the fruit is ground rather coarse, and the pomace left in the vat for several days previous to expressing the juice. After pressing the juice is kept in open vessels two or three days, when it is drawn off into barrels or casks, there to undergo

When vinegar is made by simply bringing

cluster, thus inciting the queen and bees o extra exertion of the cluster. This may be repeated from time to time until the full complement of frames be given Cutting and Caring Corn Fodder—The
Value of Indian Corn as a Fodder
Crop.

The enthusiastic advocates of ensilage have accomplished one good thing, they have shown the value of Indian corn as a fodder crop. Those of us who have no silos must continue to use the old method of drying and preserving the fodder. The silo adds nothing to the value of the fodder; in other words, we may get out of the silo all the food that goes in, no more. And so with the dried corn fodder. We may so cure and dry the corn as to retain all the nutriment there is in it.

On the other hand, we can lose nutriment in the silo, from excessive fermentation and otherwise: and we can very easily lose as much, from exposure of the drying or dried fodder, or to keep it in bulk in the bay for any length of time, without considerable injury and loss.

In fact, I have never yet been able to stack corn fodder, or to keep it in bulk in the bay for any length of time, without considerable injury and loss.

In the time this is accomplished the honey harvest will have arrived, but the fore putting on the sections extra precaution should be taken to secure this condition of things as long as possible. To do this the several frames from the outside of this the several frames from the outside of this the several frames from the outside. This will prevent the bees from storing honey in these outside frames until the brood will have hatched, by which time the greater part of the honey harvest will have passed. If at the time this change is being made some of the outside of this the several frames from the outside of this the cruster should be removed to the centary of the custive should be removed to the custive should be made to the honey havest will have passed. If it is the ciuster should be removed to the custive should be ma Cutting and Caring Corn Fodder-The back. By the time this is accomplished

queens safely is suitable for an introducing cage: in fact, a cage in which bees have been shipped is certain to have an objectionable odor. A new, clean cage made of fine wire cloth should be used. It should be not less than six inches long, and an inch and a half across, so as to give the queen plenty freedom, and should be placed between combs of brood. If no honey presses against the side of the cage, where the queen can feed herself, food should be placed in the cage. Noon is the best time of the day in which to release the queen. When bees are storing honey rapidly they will accept a queen more readily. A young queen is more readily accepted than an old one. Black bees accept a strange queen the more readily of any variety of bees. When the bees are walking about unconcernedly upon the cage, caressing the queen with their antenne, and offering her food, it is usually safe to release her; if they are clinging to the cage like so many burs, wait until they are better natured.

If meadows must be pastured in autumn, the limit should be set a good deal short of close grazing, otherwise the crop next year will be short.

There is always a fair demand for the best products of the soil and change in the set of the set o products of the soil, and when they are obtained by skilful management there is also

The busy season of farm labor extends over all the year for the farmer who employs all means to improve opportunities and who uses all resources.

There is not the least his farmer was a sure of the and who uses all resources.

There is not the least bit of use in fretting over work, for it accomplishes no good purpose, while it wears away energies much more than performance.

A span of farm horses that will walk four miles an hour while harrowing or drawing loads, is worth much more than another span that lags short of three miles.

off into barrels or casks, there to undergo the acid fermentation with bungs out and a netting over the orifice to protect it from insects.

Killing Canada thistles on paper is a pas-time that engages many agricultural writ-ers, whose prescriptions have about as much effect as the papal bull against a

mer, The it is especially true in no content of the content of the

The best time, we find from experience and good authority, to prune raspberries is an and good authority, to prune raspberries is as surplus of room in the lower part of the hill system is practiced, all but six or there, it is hard to force them in a new direction. The brood chamber proper should be kept full of brood, regardless of the number of frames it may contain; this of course can only be done by the use of division boards, and should be commenced early in the season, by removing all extra frames of comb which the bees cannot readily cover. No extra room should be given until the queen has filled these frames quite full, when another frame may be added, inserting it in the centre of the cluster, thus inciting the queen and bees o extra exertion of the cluster. This may

Relative Cost of Mutton.

it makes more flesh out of a given amount of food than the steer does. Sir J. B. Lawes got 6.2 pounds of water-free beef out of 100 pounds of water-free putritive material, and eight pounds of water-free mutton out of the same amount of food—a difference of one-third in favor of the sheep. In live weight, the figures stood nine pounds of steer and eleven pounds of sheep out of 100 pounds of dry food eaten. The reason why more food per pound of live weight of considerable honey, the capping and comb should be mutilated so as to start the hency, when the bees will gather it up, and with no space below, they are induced to carry it up stairs and pack it away where we want it most, in the sections. With weak colonies which have not been able to fill their hives, we should double up two in one, or even put on the sections as it was rather than give more room below. Bees gather but little honey until after they are ten days old, which will require thirty-one days old, which will require thirty-one days old, which will require thirty-one days look which will require thirty-one days look which will require thirty-one days old, which will require thirty-one days old, which will require thirty-one days old, which will require thirty-one days old which will require thirty-one days old, which will require thirty-one days old which will require thirty-one days old. The control of the deep thirty one days old which will require thirty-one days old. Which will

All kinds of straw are of more value for fertilizing purposes than is generally supposed. The principal value is in the ash,

THE POTATO.

THE P

Insecticides. Professor William R. Lazenby, director of the Obio State Experiment Station, having conducted experiments upon the subject of insecticides, suggests that remedial meas-

ures can be grouped as follows:

1. Applying poison to the plant upon which the insects feed. which the insects feed.

2. Applying substances directly to the body of the insect.

3. To hand-pick, trap and kill by miscel-

3. To hand-pick, trap and kill by miscelaneous means.
The following remedies are suggested:
For the currant and gooseberry worm—Cover the ground about the bushes with coal ashes to the depth of ten or twelve inches, exceeding two feet around.
For codlin moth or apple worm—Spread fresh gas lime two or three inches in depth ander the trees when they are in biossom, and another application about six weeks a te.

For plum curculio—Dip corn cobs or woollen rags in coal tar and hang about on the tree as soon as the blossoms have fallen, repeating the operation every two weeks.

For vermin in henneries and stables—
Thoroughly sprinkle with kerosene.

For striped cucumber or squash beetles— Keep rags moistened with kerosene near the hills. the hills.
For the green fly on house plants—Make a solution of whale oil soap—one-quarter of a pound of soap to six quarts of water—and thoroughly sprinkle once a month.

The Love of the Empress of Austria

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria has a

ery low opinion of her fellow worms.

ROYALTY AND ANIMALS.

for Horses and Dogs.

which is not unnatural, as she sees only courtiers and horsey people. Her children take after her, and are in the closest sympathy with dogs, horses and other footed beasts. The imperial family is by no means popular in Vienna, since they live only for themselves and their pet animals. They are so numerous that people do not know them apart, and photography has rendered the swarm photography has rendered the swarm of archdukes and archduchesses more confusing still. They are not endowed with much power of expression with tongue or pen, and even the Crown Prince Rudolph's books of travel and natural history are feeble products. The unfortunate Emperor Maximilian was almost a poetfand an artist, and would have been an historian had his philosophical sense equalled his great memory. All public functionaries in Austria receive their salaries in paper florins or gulden, which are at a discount of 15 per cent. The imperial family receive their salaries, politely styled pensions, in gold, if the fainily were forced to earn a living, they might organize into a fairly respectable orchestra, but it would not contain any star of magnitude.

any star of magnitude. Still Another Personal Experience?

[Lowell Citizen.]
It is very trying to a bashful bald-headed man, who sits down in a chair en the beach, upon the back of which is printed in large letters "To Let." to have an old fussy lady ask him if he is a cook or a coachman, and what his price is.

It Depends on How It's Spilled. "A drop of ink may make a million think" says Byron, and it's true: but it may not make the million think very highly of the one who spilled it. Globe one year for \$2.75; or will be given Free

(Philadelphia News.)

A Toronto woman proposes a society for the prevention of kissing. Somebody ought to kiss the poor thing and shut her up.

If the public will read carefully the following lists of books they will see that year for only \$1.55. combined with The Weekly Globe at the lar Cash Commission on the Newspaper Lowest Price for it that has ever been published. In making this selection, only those books which are indispensable to Family Culture and the Home Library, and only editions which are printed in bold type and are bound in durable cloth covers, have been accepted. Each is worth several times more than our price, and cannot be bought elsewhere for the same

We will send any book in the following lists at the price opposite the title, and will include The Weekly Globe one year. It appears to be a well-determined fact

STANDARD HISTORY.

that while the sheep requires more food for 1000 pounds of live weight than the steer, Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles.....

 Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols
 3 25

 Humes' Englard, 3 vols., gilt top
 5 15

 Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols
 2 70

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE. BOSTON, MASS.

WEARERS OF THE WIG.

The Custom of the Mediaval Dude-

Other Official Head Gear.

The speaker of the House of Commons

when he presents himself at the bar of the House of Lords for the approval of Her Majesty's commissioners, wears a court dress, but no gown, either of stuff or silk, On his return to the Lower House, he assumes a full-bottomed wig and a silk gown.
The official full dress of the first commoner in England is that of a Queen's counsel, minus the bands worn when pleading in the House of Lords, or on appearing on occasions of state. The first speaker was Monsieur Thomas de Hungerford, 1377, in the reign of Edward III., and he wore no wig. Neither did Sir Thomas More, who was speaker in the fourteenth year of Henry VIII. The first to do so was probably Sir Harbottle Grimstone, who wore a periwig in the first year of Charles II. The first full-bottomed wig of the Queen's coursel pattern was worn by Robert Harley, who bossed the Commons in 1701, under good Queen Anne. The question now arises, why is a wig worn in the destination of the course of th The question now arises, why is a wig worn in 1886, in preference to a ruff or a helmet a skull-cap, a cocked hat, or a bonnet and feathers? People do not respect the speaker for looking like what the small boy called a "horse-hair judge," Ernest, Duke of Cumberland to the contrary notwithstanding. This sapient duke declared that the decline of England dated from the day when the bench of bishons ceased to wear wigs like birds' nests, and when the footmen were no louger arrayed in purple liveries. The speaker of the Assembly in Queensland wears a most portentous full-bottomed wig, although he cannot tell why, any more that little Titwillow can tell why he died, and the Queensland judges all don wigs, for the same good reason, although the climate is as bot there in summer as it is in India. But in India the judges wear gowns but no wigs. The truth is, that the wig was procably adopted by some mediaval dude who was ignorant of tall collars and monoculars, but who wanted to put on style. Or perhaps he was bald and vain like Cæsar, who wore his laurel crown because it was be coming and replaced the lost hair.

The Wall of a Man Who Is Seasick.

[Whitehall Times.]
The great enjoyment of a steamboat ex-cursion is when the old boat touches the nome dock on its return.

Unless She is Sweet Eighteen.

REDPATH'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF It is only once in a lifetime that the average man loves his neighbor as himself. REDPATH'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF

FUNDAMEN S. DOLLARS SERVICE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

the time he would have given everyther between the time he would have the would have the would have bound for the United States; but it was too late. The ship had no particular intensity has a cuttaged at the high particular intensity has a cuttaged at the high particular intensity has been particular intensity. It was not particular intensity has been particular intensity has been particular intensity. It was a source of the same and the first least the commencement of our civil war, Prince Napoleon, son of the same derone, who means the commencement of our civil war, Prince Napoleon, son of the same derone, who means the commencement of our civil war, Prince Napoleon, son of the same derone, who means the caughter of Victor Finanuel. With unexampled politic prince of the commencement of our civil war, Prince Napoleon, son of the same derone, who means the daughter of Victor Finanuel. With unexampled politic prince and his wife war, to the family, this man has been added to the American woman who married Jerone his father by his first and legitimate wife.

The Queen of Westphalta.

A good deal has been said about the American woman who married Jerone his father by his first wife, Caroline of Wittenburg, whom he married alrone, the commencement of the woman war whom whe conducted a secret intrigue. It was a classed used to whin the postilions and executed his first wife, Caroline of Wittenburg, whom he married for 1780. Live the post of the secret and the woman with the real of the woman with the real of the war whom she conducted a secret intrigued. The husband received information from his savesdropers of this secret and put his private by when he married for the woman with the real of the war whom she conducted a secret intrigue. The husband received to mediately strike off the woman war of the mark of the private plant the private plant the property of this secret and put his provided the property of this secret intrigued. The husband received information from his savesdropers of this secret has well as the eavesdroppers of this secret, and put a watch on the bride's letters. They clearly showed that she was guilty, and the Wuntemburg family met with closed doors to deliberate about what to do. It was judged best not to have a divorce, but simply to execute the woman as an adulteress in private. First the guilty page was thrown down a trap door by which he used to get into the apartments of Jerome's wife's mother. It is said that the page fell, with his neck broken, right into her apartment. The city executioner was sent for after a little delay, and brought, blindfolded, into a portion of the palace where he found a woman tied. He was ordered to immediately strike off her head, Hesitating, his own life was menaced, and he chopped off the sconce of the king's gailty wife. It was the daughter of this woman that married Jerome Bonaparte. Her lather then married the daughter of George III. of England.

Nevertheless, Catherine of Wurtemburg fell in love with Jerome and he with her, though he was not true to her, and it was not to be expected. After Jerome's American son grew up she had Jerome send for him, and kept him a good while at Rome and treated him well. This second wife had a rather cold face, not given to smiling, with fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, and fine teeth. When she went to meet Jerome she wore a kind of blueish white silk, trimmed with silver embroidery in front. The sleeves were tight and close to the arms, and she had a little train and wore pointed shoes. About her neck were pearls suspending the portrait of the prince in one of the large medallions we can buy at junk shops nowadays. It is said that she fainted immediately after she had her first interview with Jerome. The story that Jerome and his wife ever met again may be deauthed. Wiss Pattarson under the second.

she fainted immediately after she had her his engines to work, and every morning presented first interview with Jerome. The story that Jerome and his wife ever met again may be doubted. Miss Patterson used to say so, but her head was full of nimble things, and the take she told was not very straightforward. The story that she said that when she was in the Pitti pal-

It is related that Jerome had his first intrigue with the wife of his chamberlain, a German woman. She had more spirit than her husband, was not particularly beautiful, had cunning instead of wit

Jatigue With a German Woman.

It is realted that decrone had his first in the property of the considerable selected and the wind of his chambers of the property of the proper

striking the cow, almost instantly killing it. The entire east end of the barn was carried away by the lightning, some of the boards being found a hundred yards distant. The cow, when first struck, kicked Mrs. Toomey in the side, knocking her down and falling on her. Mrs. Toomey was rendered insensible for a time.

A neighbor passing by saw the remains of the cow, which were set on fire, burning, and ran in, supposing the barn to be on fire. He quickly summoned assistance and carried Mrs. Toomey into the house, where she received a terrible shock from which she may never fully recover. It is a very fortunate circumstance that only the cow was killed. Another strange incident connected with the case is that the pail, a fourteen-quartone, was completely demolished and twisted into a shapeless mass.

for Many Presidents.
[Washington Letter in Baltimore American. Sandy is dead. He was the oldest employe at the White House, and has served every president since Buchanan. His full name was Alexander Herbert, but everybody knew him as "Sandy." He has been engineer of the house for years, and, besides neer of the house for years, and, besides this, a great weather prophet, beating the weather bureau ail to pieces. Sandy came to the White House with Buchanan, when there was little use for him as engineer, but he was the dairyman then. There used to be a large vault under the north portice, and through this vault a clear stream flowed. Here Sandy kept all his milk and cream, making a regular milk house out of the bin now used for coal. He used to have charge of the cows that pastured on the present beautiful lawn, and he could tell strange tales of life in that time. During General Grant's first term Sandy left the White House but soon came back again, and has remained there ever since. He superintended the putting in of all the pipes and water fixures, as well as the gas mains and other plumbing. He knew every pipe and every connection in the White House cellar. If there was a leak, all Sandy had to do was to locate it, and he would immediately go to the correct stop-cock and turn off the water from that pipe. Last winter there was a break in one of the pipes, and no one in the house could find the proper stop. It was late at night. Sandy had gone home. At last some one was sent in haste for him, and he came and prevented a small flood in the executive mansion. Sandy was taken ill about a month ago with typhoid fever, and has lingered between life and death all this time. He was a great hand for collecting relics, and left many monuments of his long life at the White House. Among his collection he had a copy of the Baltimore American of 1805 he found here in this city in an old house, which was torn down some years ago. Sandy was 60 years of age. this, a great weather prophet, beating the

(Puck.)
The Boston & Albany railroad has a circulating library of 2000 volumes free to its employes. We hope a pronouncing dictionary for passenger brakemen is embodied in

which, somer of meer, seizes doon every lucky gamester. Success intoxicated him. He believed in his lucky star, made victory a question of honor, and at last gambling was the principal occupation of his life. He had attacks of the gaming fever which came upon hum at certain definite times like a chronic disease, when he forgot everything. In such moods he would even have paid somebody to play with him. In Russia, however, that is never necessary. Those who have succumbed to the passion are never in want of partners. An invitation to play never falls on untruitful soil, and the most extravagant offers are those most sure to be accepted.

One day—he had already been at the gaming table over two hours—Cheretsoff had been steadily winning. Around him were bank notes to the amount of over 100,000 roubles, and there were 200,000 more coming to him, for which he had taken the word of his comrades.

"I am going to out all my winnings this evening into a single stake." he cried.

"How much?" asked in reply the voice of a man who was just entering the room. It was Augustinoff.

"Let it be 300,000 roubles, in round numbers."

"So-be it."

"But—"
"Is it too much?"
"It ink it is not enough. You have lost othing as yet. What you played for were

Winnings of the Evening. You must went to add something to that. 'Very well, I will add 100,000 roubles." "A la bonne heure! That is something

like a stake."

Augustinoff lost, and said: "We will not stop here. I am going to put up 500,000 roubles." This time he won the game, and also the next one, with the same stake.

"Morbleu!" Cheretsoff ejaculated, in a tone that was intended to be calm; but his voice and hands already trembled with fover

which came upon hum at certain definite times like a chronic disease, when he forgot everything. In such moods he would ever have pald somebody to play with him. In Russia, however, that is never necessary. Those who have succumbed to the passion are never in want of partners. An invitation to play never falls on unfruitful soil, and the most extravagant offers are those most sure to be accepted.

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This sure to be accepted.

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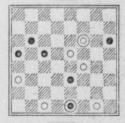
tone that was intended to be calm; but his voice and hands already trembled with fever.

"As you like," coldly replied Augustinoff, who had full control of himself and left nothing to chance.

"Let us play for 500,000 roubles once more," said Cheretsoff.

"You will lose them. I feel that my luck is coming back. Let us have a glass or two of Cliquot to warm us up and keep us in good humor."

For Cheretsoff this was necessary. He was in a terrible temper—a dangerous condition for a gambler. He drank more champagnet than was necessary to strengthen his nayers, and not enough to cheer him up. He became more and more gloomy and irritable. With a cold smile Augustinoff maintained an imperturbable serenity. He woon gain and again, and kept spurring his toponent on with cruel pleasantries. Although Cheretsoff possessed a fortune of five or six million roubles, it was easily to be seen that if he kept on in this way he would soon be without a single kopek. For a moment, however, the wind of fortune seemed about to change. Cheretsoff had won two games in succession, and gotten back a few hundred thousand roubles. He was advised to let well enough alone for this time. Nothing could have more surely determined him to keep on playing. "With this time. Nothing could have more surely determined him to keep on playing." With this time. Nothing could have more surely determined him to keep on playing. "With draw!" he exclaimed, "now when my luck in the back a few hundred thousand roubles, fer was advised to let well enough alone for this time. Nothing could have more surely determined him to keep on playing. "With a cablage patch an equally ample legacy of which have "chawed" the cabbage leaves into have a special attraction for little white butterflies, the paternal grubs of which have "chawed" the cabbage leaves into rags and sticks, that bodell for the with ave "chawed" the vale and sticks that bodell for the with ave "chawed" the cabbage leaves into rags and sticks, that bodell for the with ave "chawed" the vale and sticks



seen from the fact that she became the Frieders Augustinoid, it was asserted at court in common to the fact that she became the Frieders Augustinoid, it was asserted at court in the fact that she worth 2000 droubles certainly loved and respected her more, in her opinion, han one who could put her un as a stake at a came of eards.

WOMEN'S NAMES.

**Now, however good a woman's name, be, she is in dancer—except, they say, in Massachusetts—of losing it, and common the common through in the change she blots out all traces of her former oxistence and even identity, in royal and noble families the attempt has female infant that some of them should stick through life, and we have to some extent mintact this in our republic by grid and stick through life, and we have to some extent mintact this in our republic by grid investigation of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of string of very pretty appellations taken out of string of very pretty appellations taken out of novels; and especialty if the child is possible, and and any other incurvation of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken out of the string of very pretty appellations taken

those who desire to play on the above terms."

Yours respectfully,
Charles F. Barker,
Champion Checker Player of America.
We take the following from the Leeds
Mercury of Leeds, England:
"At a somewhat informal meeting of
Lancashire players, held at Liverpool on
Saturday evening last, it was agreed to take
steps to raise funds for the purpose of
formally inviting Mr. C. F. Barker to visit
England upon the lines indicated in his
letter published in this column a fortnight
ago. Mr. W. Beattie kindly offered his
services as secretary pro tem., and was
unanimously appointed to the post. Engagements in Leeds, Liverpool and Man.
chester are, we understand, assured
already, it only remains for other draughts
contres to follow suit. As a further inducement to Mr. Barker to extend us a visit, we
are authorized to state that Ar. R. Martin's
supporters are willing to back him to play
Mr. Barker a match for a stake of from £2d
to £50 a side, to take place any time most
convenient to him during his visit; and no or a side, to take place any time most convenient to him during his visit; and no doubt other players both here and in Scotland are willing to meet Mr. Barker in a match for a stake. His visit is sure to create a lively interest in the game here, and we can assure him beforehand of meeting with a hearty reception from all classes of players throughout the country.



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THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Boston Meekly Globe. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1886.

CHARLESTON'S CALAMITY.

city is described as "a complete wreck,"

many churches and other public buildings being left in ruins, while fully two-thirds

of the residences are reported as no longer

more or less sharp and destructive are re-

will be ready to respond to their call.

SPOILED POLITICAL GOODS.

Mr. A. G. SEDGWICK was recently sent

n a special mission to Mexico. He was

while the occasion was utilized to insult all

American citizens in Mexico and the gov-

Mr. BLAINE of Maine was quick to gobble

up this sensation and use it as ammunition

derogatory to the administration. It nov

cation: that Mr. SEDGWICK was treated like

a gentleman, returned to his hotel plumb

sober at a seasonable hour and is a favorite

It is believed by many Americans in

Mexico that this bundle of gossip was pre-

pared and sent to order to the Republican

market for political capital. If this be so

the goods have spoiled woefully in the

SOUTHERN LABOR CONTRACTS.

A serious phase of slavery is being re-

ignorance of the negro, inducing him to

stence is practically choked off.

POLITICS AND CHARACTER

Municipal corruption has reached a point

in New York when politics fall to the back-

ground before the alarming menace to

property and good order, which recent de-

velopments bring to light. Character, with

politics, if possible, is the cry, but character

Character, with politics, is possible in the

proper sense of the term. The fact is that a

nan who has no character has no politics

worth mentioning. As a man who is mor-

ally deprayed has no religion, except in

name, so a man who has no character has no

politics, except as he uses the name to cloak

The way out which has been suggested in

New York is to select some man with with

whom wealth is a settled establishment by

birth, and whose property interest in the

city is so great that set interest as well as family pride will compel an honest admin-

the city will eventually become so heavily

The spectacle of the metropolis of the

such declarations may be, it is at least cer-

secondary to the danger of a settled drift

THE CHARLESTON SITUATION.

towards municipal bankruptcy.

bonded that property cannot stand alone.

above all things, if it can be found.

a career of theft.

in the best circles of Mexican society.

hands of Consignee BLAINE.

ernment of which they were subjects.

It is grim news that reaches us from wounded by the falling of houses and tune. buildings is now placed at over sixty. The

GOLD AND SILVER.

suppose that silver was an intruder in the

as Connecticut, all along the Atlantic all. lence from below. Her experiences read century. We ask the silver-haters to point land. strangely like those of some Central Ameri- to one country since the dark ages can city, and make us acquainted with that has not founded its coinage on forms of death and destruction hitherto all a silver basis. The English pound sterling but unknown in latitudes so far to the was originally a pound weight of silver. porth. The people of Charleston will have The original dollar of the old German Emmisfortune, and if it shall appear that they

stand in need of outside assistance, Boston and the first French. In 1786 the Continental Congress fixed cordially received by the citizens of Mexico and invited to a ball. After the ball came a scandalous report alleging that Mr. SEDGWICK got drunk, and was made the butt of outrageous personal insult. to contain 371 4-16 grains of pure silver.

> holders had hoarded the national securities bought for 40 cents on the dollar came the cry for gold, by which to realize at par ful money?

Gold is aristocracy. Silver is democracy. vived in some sections of the South. It consists in taking advantage of the of the people.

EARTHQUAKE ECHOES.

bond his service for a given time under contract; and then holding him practically as a slave, through the penalty of forfeiting through conspiracy, dynamite, the torch all his wages if he leaves before the con- and artificially-created war and disease, tract is executed on his part. Through the | being brought about by man, can be eradico-operation of employers who secure help cated by man. But before the great conander this system, the negro who leaves vulsions of nature man is abjectly helpless. his employer finds himself under the Not only this, but the causes of these conpressure of a boycott so severe that his ex- vulsions are so far matters of speculation that the wisest man on earth can furnish While in one sense such servitude is vol- no ground of certainty that the whole face intary, it becomes practically involuntary of the earth may not some day be ploughed when employers conspire to blacklist an up like an ant hill and leave the whole employe who finds his condition intolerable, theatre of human activity as still as a tomb

and is even willing to forfeit the wages he for the sun to go down upon. has earned. Modified practices of this kind | The earthquake preaches an impressive have long existed in our New England fac- sermon. It bids us reflect upon what intories, but employers dare not father them significant creatures we are, after all. openly, and the New England workingman Kings project dynasties, great families lay s intelligent enough to appeal to the law out fortunes, and men of greater or lesser for redress. In the South the employers importance wea e ambitious schemes for openly advertise the black list in the prom- the future; yet none can tell at what hour inent papers and warn all others that the the whole terrestrial slate may be wiped off

into convict labor authorized by the last Sermonizing is hardly the sphere of a Congress may be made to reach these newspaper, but the whole work of man apabuses, and that if they do not a special pears so frail in the titanic grasp of an committee will be appointed, whose inves- earthquake that the lesson left behind is now both the Leading and tigations will take in all factories where worth at least a moment's reflection before contracts that are null and void in equity the world rushes forgetfully on again in the are enforced, and all forms of industrial headlong chase for wealth, power and amcontracts, which become slavery in every- bition.

BUYING OUT IRISH LANDLORDS.

A cablegram a few days ago stated that the landlord of an estate in the county of Clare had sold the fee simple of his property to the occupying tenants for a sum amounting to sixteen years' rental. This informa- amaranth or boxwood preferred, or of hard tion seems almost incredible to the average American, in face of the fact so persistently urged by the Irish farmers themselves, and per cent. And yet here are lrish tenants buying the title at sixteen times this exorbitant rent. This, too, with the price of Irish land going steadily downward during the past ten years, owing to a decreasing population and an increasing influx of foreign agricultural products to the British | The order of colors is red, white, blue and

The American farmer who hires land at a fair rent can closely estimate the price for the game, and the outfit is complete. which he can buy it at from nine to ten land going steadily upward in value, owing istratration of the city's finances. At to the influx of over half a million of immi- gaged, each with his own ball, though playall events, they claim, the sense of self-progrants yearly. Therefore, the action of ing double, that is, two against two. The tection demands some method of relief, else these Irish farmers in Clare is extremely only first-class ground in this vicinity is this problem is to be found in a knowledge is used by the Malden Croquet Club. Mr. country put to the alternative of bank- land for some generations back has devel- gladly give any information desired. It ruptcy or repudiation would be the greatest blow that ever befell our attempt at selfmind of the Irish peasant is morbid many such grounds in and near Boston. government. Wendell Phillips declared on the subject of land. In the absence The game needs only to be witnessed to inten years ago that republican institutions of manufactures, which were destroyed sure large interest in it. had demonstrated themselves to be a failure by special legislation in the last century the in our great cities. However premature cultivation of land was practically the only industry-the only avenue of life. It was tain that all party considerations must be land or death. Hence the land hunger has assumed the character of a disease, deeprooted and widespread. In a few years these Clare peasant proprietors, and others situated as they are, will be calling out for Charleston is still in a state of awful sus- a scaling down of their annual payments, pense, caused by the renewal of the earth- precisely as the purchasers of the Irish quake shocks, with all their appalling ac- glebe lands, who bought some years ago companiments. The vivid pen-pictures of after the Church was disestablished, are the harrowing scenes in the badly-shaken crying out for relief at the present time. city, sent by The Globe's special corre- Michael Davitt, in his repeated warnings spondent on the ground, put the whole ter- to the tenantry in this regard, is substantially rible drama before our eyes with painful right. He holds that Irish land under present distinctness. The white women and chil- conditions is worth from five to ten years' dren huddled around camp-fires in the chill rental, allowing the tenant full credit for night air, not daring to sleep, the universal all improvements made by him. But even dread of further upheavals, and the fren- these figures appear too high compared zied performances of the scared and super- with the number of years' rent at which stitious colored people, are some of the the fee simple can be purchased in this and

ing men of Charleston that they seem | talked about buying out all the Irish land- | speech: never to have lost their heads. The city lords at a price somewhere between sixteen fathers are promptly setting about the work and twenty years' rental. It is quite true of clearing out the streets and pulling this nonsense may be formally embodied on down unsafe buildings. Mr. George W. parchment. The deeds may be signed. WILLIAMS, the leading banker of the city, sealed and delivered between the vendor speaks to THE GLOBE's special correspond- and vendee, but it will be nonsense ent in a hopeful and courageous tone. He all the same. The Irish, or any estimates the amount of damage done at other farmers, will never meet the \$5,000,000, which conveys some idea of the payments adjusted on such terms for the dreadful havoc that has been wrought, and very cogent reason that they cannot make intimates that the national government; the land produce them. The fierce com-

striking features of Charleston's distressing other countries which are in direct compe-

situation. Amid all this agony and chaos tition with the Irish agriculturist.

may be asked for aid. "Charleston," he petition from this country will continue for adds, "will do her best to go on and repair many years to come; the extensive and damages on her own hook and secure anew fertile region of British Columbia. just way to solve the time-worn conundrum start." This is plucky, but Charleston will opened up by the competition of the Canable helped, as she ought to be, to rise from dian Pacific railroad will pour the surplus men there, or rather the advocates of a her ruins. The meeting at Mayor O'BRIEN'S | wealth of its virgin soil into the markets; office in this city, yesterday, assured her of the table lands and savannahs of the Boston's aid, and in New York and other | South American continent, with their Charleston, S. C. The earthquake which shock it Tuesday night proves to have been Charleston may take new heart and be asa much more calamitous event than was at sured that sympathy and assistance will be an outlet in the British markets; and ists have never been able to make any progfirst reported. The number of killed and proportioned to the severity of her misforall these are engaged in an economical conenormous and now absolutely fictitious go. value of farming land in Great Britain and Mexico is said to be at it again. An Judging from the hatred of silver that is manifested in certain quarters, one might world, Australia, New Zealand and India, first shot and then thrown into a dungeon are aiding in the levelling work, Neither | cell and left for three days, without medihabitable. At many other points shocks world—that it was a thief that had sneaked Irish farmer nor landlord can maintain their cal aid, at Piedras. Mr. L. C. Schilling is into good company, but had no right in the present land values in the teeth of this overported. From Seuth Carolina as far North royal circle where gold is crowned lord of whelming competition. To quote Mr. side of the story before we call out the mias Connecticut, all along the Atlantic all.

The fact is that gold is the usurper, and that in all modern history the standard of the seaboard, there has been a subterranean that in all modern history the standard of the seaboard, there has been a subterranean that in all modern history the standard of the seaboard, there has been a subterranean that in all modern history the standard of the seaboard, there has been a subterranean that in all modern history the standard of the seaboard, there has been a subterranean that in all modern history the standard of the seaboard, there has been a subterranean that in all modern history the standard of the president the olden time, lay wounded at the United is rapidly running out" regarding the land
by writing him an indignant letter, which the seaboard, there has been a subterranean that in all modern history the standard of the president the olden time, lay wounded at the United States Hotel, on Chest in a duel within GLADSTONE'S words relative to the Irish litia. ton seems to have borne the brunt of the dollar itself has its origin in the location of lords' old notion of getting from sixteen to closed: "Before I am removed, will someloss and suffering by this outbreak of vio- a Bohemian silversmith in the sixteenth twenty years' rental for his interest in Irish

THE NEW CROQUET.

Probably few people have any conception of the game of croquet as now played upon "made grounds," that is, upon grounds comthe sympathy of the country in their heavy pire was a silver coin. The first Spanish posed of fine dirt and sand. The tournadollar was silver and so was the first Dutch | ment held in Norwich, Conn., August 16-21, | cost more to be the end? and which was fully reported in THE GLOBE, caused many inquiries about the the standard dollar in silver. In 1784 same from those who had supposed cro-THOMAS JEFFERSON made a report on the quet to be purely "a ladies' game," and coinage, in which he recommended the who, after the manner of men in general, three-dollar-a-visit tariff would be an ever-Spanish milled dollar as a unit, In 1791 had somewhat of contempt for play "fit lasting disgrace in the best circles of Lon-ALEXANDER HAMILTON introduced a bill, only for women and children." A game of which was passed by Congress and became | croquet played by two adepts upon a fine a law, making the "dollar" the unit and ground would be a revelation to those perstandard of coinage. It was to be of the sons. It has all the fine work of billiards value of the Spanish milled dollar and was or pool, and has the immense advantage over these games of being an out-door If we trace the history of this country game and of giving a large amount of exdown nothing is heard of this hatred of ercise. Lazy men never will master it; silver as a treacherous, illegitimate intru- from start to finish it is movement. But it der till the peculiar financial history which is not in the slightest degree injurious or followed the late war began. Then from dangerous. It ought to be a sure cure for Wall street and all the places where bond- dyspepsia and all the other ills associated with insufficient exercise.

> made for croquet as now played I cannot what had been bought in a depreciated state; probably at Norwich, Conn., about currency. Since then the golden calf has eight years ago. But the interest in it soon been a select divinity among a select class. spread until there now are about fifty of But where is its vaunted pedigree in the such grounds, used by over 200 players. history of the world's comage? Who is For several years the scientific game was the real usurper that has stolen in to crowd played only in New England. Meets were out, if possible, the people's old and faith- held in New Ipswich, N. H., upon three fine grounds in the years 1879-81. The players carried to their homes glowing accounts of Both should co-operate, but one will not be the games, and the newspapers assisted in permitted to banish the other in a country spreading broadcast the fact that croquet after in Philadelphia and other places. In 1882 the National Association was formed, and held its first meeting in New York, and later on five very fine grounds were made in Norwich, and arrangements were made for annual tournaments there.

Just when and where the first ground was

A few words concerning a scientific cro quet ground may be of interest. The ground should be practically lever Its size should be 80 feet by 45 feet. The surface should be of well-rolled dirt, lightly sanded to hold the balls. The ground should be surrounded by boards or planks of from three to six inches in width, set on edge and firmly held by posts on the outside. The wickets should be of steel, about three- home. eighths of an inch in diameter, and should be set in hard-wood blocks. The space between the wires should be not over four mches, and in tournament games wickets with but three and a half inches space are used. The stakes may be of wood or iron, is calling out the best society of Newport, and the latter being by far the better, and some of the best representatives of Wall and the earth seeded down to grow up should be not over one inch in diameter. Street cause the dogs great uneasiness.

The following diagram will serve to show the locations of stakes and wickets:

The mallets should be of hard wood rubber, or, according to the latest idea invented by Colburn of Norwich, of amaranth with rubber ends screwed on to avoid the by their leaders for them, that the present danger of splitting. The head is also sejudicial rents are too high by from 30 to 50 | cured by nickel or brass bands. The handle, which is screwed into the head, may be of any length from eight to fifteen inches. The long-handled mallet has been almost ers. The balls should be of hard rubber. though balls of other material may be used. black. Add four "clips." the colors of the balls, to indicate their changing position in

In the revised game there are always four years' rental, and with the certainty of the balls, and usually but two players, although in social games four persons may be en puzzling to an American. The only key to located on Appleton street, in Malden, and of the fact that the hunger for land in Ire- A. E. Cox, the owner of this ground, will oped into a social mania. The certainly is strange that there are not

GEORGE WRIGHT.

VOTING BEFORE ELECTION.

The labor organizations in New York are said to be circulating subscription lists to secure the 30,000 pledges of votes which HENRY GEORGE requires before he will accept a nomination for mayor.

far better than the methods employed by paid political heelers on election day. The only thing about it that is open to criticism as a sagacious expedient is the danger of giving away the strength of one's forces, so that professional wire pullers may figure upon it and forestall it. At all events, the experiment is interesting, and may come into successful practice in the future.

Hon R. G. HORR of Michigan, who is yoked with BLAINE on the Republican stump in Maine, shouted out in a late speech: "Why, Mexico would not be a meal for us at breakfast time!" Isn't it Horrible to contemplate?

DESTINY. Thorold King in Youth's Companion.? Two children playing in the sand, Two ships upon the sea; Two willows growing on the land,

And drooping gracefully. The children grow from youth to age, And die as seamen die; The ships are wrecked on foreign shores

EDITORIAL POINTS.

Iowa is struggling in a most interesting license system, declare that it does not, and point to the acknowledgment of the Prohibitionists themselves that it is almost in possible to enforce the law in the large spiracy, so to speak, against the trial given their ideas here twenty years

body be kind enough to tell me what I have done in the fourteen years that I have

2.29 per cent. of the income of all property in New York city goes for taxes. average income of all property in the United States is about 2 per cent. Corruption and extravagance are fast making great cities cost more than they are worth. What will A titled London physican has just re-

a wealthy lady in Nice, and fees ranging from \$500 to \$1000 are not uncommon A Professor Lewis Swift, the eminent as-

tronomer of Rochester, is down on theories to account for earthquakes. A theory serves the same purpose as a perscription of saw-dust pills. It does no harm, and may quiet the nerves of one who has faith in its effi-The salary of the lord lieutenaut of Ire-

land is \$100,000 a year. The salaries of the various figure-heads who have filled that office since it was created, if put at interest, would have given every Irishman a home with a chicken in his pot besides. If one arbitrarily puts the earth as the

centre of the universe then everything revolves around it. So if one arbitrarily puts gold as the centre of the monetary system everything can be made to revolve around it-in the mind.

SOLON CHASE tells the third party, Prohibitionists, of Maine that a vote for conscience is never thrown away. Next to voting the Democratic ticket straight a vote for conscience in Maine is undoubtedly the

The artesian well disaster in Iowa, which threatens to change the whole physical was a game worth playing. Grounds were geography of the section, demonstrates then made in New York City, and soon how big a job people may get on to their hands by severing one of Nature's main

> Dr. Loring reports that the hens of New England laid 28,391,056 eggs during the year 1880. Besides the fact that 1880 was a nest-hiding year, who was there to count them. Come off, doctor!

MR. BLAINE finds it inexplicable that NEAL Dow should have gotten sick of Republican company. The cause does not probably lie tar away from Mr. Blaine's own

The heathen in China are going for the Christians with sword and flame. We shall yet be obliged to leave the heathen to their destruction and begin operations nearer

Prohibitionist, as it is written in the gospel expounded to the temperance men of Maine, Mr. BLAINE is a demagogue. The exhibition of American fox-terriers

New York Sun: War against silver originated and has been maintained chiefly through misinformation, avarice, obstinacy,

stupidity and hallucination. We cannot blame the "critter," considering how much he has been lied about.

If rum in Maine is as plenty as money in Republican camp, the Prohibitionists have a good basis to float upon.

The unfortunate Charlestonians have all een obliged to turn Shakers and Quakers the past few days.

HAPPY HARTWELLS. A Pleasant Family Reunion of the De

scendants of an Old Settler. Concord, September 2 .- Over 200 descendants of the original settler, William Hartwell, held their family reunion today. It was an interesting meeting. Two hun dred and fifty years ago today the family of William Hartwell arrived within the horders of the town of Concord and took up discarded of late years by association play- their dwelling in that part of the town which has since been set off as the town of Lincoln. Since that day six generations of the family passed away, and the seventh and eighth generations are today scattered over various parts of the country. It was not until two years ago that the plan of a general family reunion, to occur annually, was carried out; but the first reunion, in 1884, was so successful that the plan met with cordial support from all branches of the

> ance today were the following: Hon. Alfred Hartwell of South Natick. Hon. O. F. Presbery of Washington, D. C., Hon. Harris Heywood of South Framingham, Rev. R. G. Johnson of Littleton, Benjamin N. Hartwell of Groton, Dr. George N. Balcom of Worcester, Hon. C. F. Hartwell, Oil City, Penn.; C. L. Hartwell, general freight agent, and J. R. Hartwell, division superintendent of the Fitchburg railroad; Mrs. D. Edwin Hartwell of Chicago J. Hartwell Whitcomb of Littleton, Charles W. Hartwell of New Haven, Conn.; J. M. Allerton, Fort Jervis, N. Y.; N. M. Hartwell, Vine Haven, Me.; William Hartwell of New Haven, Conn.; J. M. William Hartwell of Natick, Rufus Tuttle of Hancock, N. H.; S. Hartwell Nutting and Mary D. Nutting of Warehouse Point, Conn.
>
> Among the relics on exhibition were a manuscript volume of sermons by Edward Bulkley, and copied by John Smedley of Hartwell descent in 1679-80, still legible; portraits of various members of the Hartwell femily and various geommissious. Johnson of Littleton, Benja-

Among the prominent people in attend-

This practice opens up a novel feature in politics. It is possibly a very good one, for it involves a sober personal canvass of the preferences of voters, which is certainly 1769. The meunters of the Hartwell as ensign of the militia by Governor Francis Bernard in 1769. The meunters of the Hartwell family.

A Wise Choice.

"We have you got."

"We have the regular table claret and also some of our own private bottling."

"Both the same price?"

"Well-er-no, sir; but I will make the price the same to you."

"Thanks. You may bring me a bottle of the regular table claret." Cradies Would Have Been Worse.

AN OLD-TIME DUEL.

The Meeting Between J. W. Webb and T. F. Marshall.

A Kentucky Statesman Whe Wounded a Celebrated Editor.

The Father of Ex-Speaker Randall a Participator in the Affair.

"Political differences are settled easier

nowadays than they were a half-century

Philadelphia Times.

ago," said an old, gray-haired statesman to a Times reporter yesterday. "I remember distinctly," he continued, "when James Watson Webb, one of the great editors of Fourth. He was shot in a duel within twenty-five miles of the city by a Kentucky Fourth. He was shot in a duel within twenty-five miles of the city by a Kentucky statesman, Colonel Thomas F. Marshall, son of Chief Justice Marshall. That was forty-four years ago this summer. The duel took place early in the morning, in a lonely field skirting the Delaware State line, below Marcus Hook. Josiah Randall, ex-Speaker Randall's father, was one of the participants. An ill feeling had arisen from a congressional debate on the repeal of the bankruptcy bill of 1841. About the same time Monroe Edwards was convicted in New York of forging drafts to the tune of \$60,000 on bankers and others in that metropolis. Among those who defended Edwards in court was Colonel Tom Marshall. An editorial paragraph from the pen of Colonel Webb, published in the New York Courier and Enquirer during the famous trial, read as follows: 'We learn that Hon. J. F. Marshall, after wandering about the country for some thirty days, tecturing on temperance and giving his experience as a devotee of the bottle, has returned to defend the notorious Monroe Edwards. For his forty days' absence he will draw from the treasury \$320 for making a mountebank of himself and devoting his time in advocating the claims of a notorious scoundrel.' In addressing the jury Marshall adverted to this attack, and spoke in a meaning way of charges made against him and fellow-members in receiving, by way of bribery, British coin to the music of \$100,000 aplece. The defeat of his client and other grievances were too much for Southern blood, and the satisfaction then usually exacted among gentlemen was demanded."

The Duel Arranged. ceived \$25,000 for one professional visit to

The Duel Arranged. After some skirmishing a meeting was

After some skirmishing a meeting was held in Wilmington and preliminaries settled. The arrival of the parties becoming noised abroad, by a clear recourse to stategem they out-mancuvred legal vigilance. Dr. Carr and Dr. Gibson, son of Professor Gibson of this city, waited on the six-foot-two Kentuckian, while Major Morell, proprietor of the Courier, and Dr. Tucker, a Virginian, then residing here, did the honors for Colonel Webb. Josiah Randall was present as a friend of the editor. He was then, like Colonel Webb, a staunch Whig. By daybreak ten paces were measured off and a stone placed at the extremities of the line. Major Morell tossed a coin for choice of position. The silver falling in the grass caused some controversy, but Marshall settled it by impatiently calling out to his second: "Give it to them. doctor. I came here to have a shot at him, and I do not mean to be baffled by trifles," "We ask you to give nothing," proudly answered the major. "We ask but what is right." Again the coin spun upwards and fortune was again with the New Yorker. The duelists and their friends were searched, according to stipulation. "Gentlemen, are you ready?" sang outthe major, as the sun was struggling into light. "I am," said the colonel. "I am not," put in Marshall, now the object of general observation. With a searching, earnest look at Colonel Webb, he flung off his coat and slowly lifted his hat and tossed it aside. "Now, sir. I am ready." The major distinctly commanded: "Fire—one, two, three." The simultaneous report made some believe at first that only one had fired. Both were wide of the mark.

Wanted Another Shot.

"Another Shot!" shouted Marshall rais. Wilmington and preliminaries

Wanted Another Shot.

Wanted Another Shot.

"Another shot!" shouted Marshall, raising his pistol. Again came the signal and Colonel Webb was observed slightly staggering. He was prevented from falling by one of the seconds. Upon the surgeon reporting to Marshall that Colonel Webb was wounded below the knee, he thundered out: "Hit in the knee! It is the damndest lowest act of my life. We must exchange another shot; that man has injured me more than any being on earth. If he can stand I expect and demand that we shall exchange fire again." The bystanders interposing the matter was left to the surgeon's decision, who made it understood that it was impossible, owing to the colonel's condition, to continue the matter at present. The Southerner thereupon shrugged his should-According to the word of Sr. John the Southerner thereupon shrugged his shouldbusiness here and may as well return to the

business here and may as well return to the hotel."

Colonel Webb, on learning of the demand made for a third shot, remarked: "I have entertained no unkind feelings towards Mr. Marshall at any time, nor do I now feel unkindly towards him. I do not know why he should bear such uncompromising malice towards me." When Marshall returned to the hotel he cowered down somewhat and made inquiry of Mr. Randall as to the extent of Colonel Webb's injuries. His subsequent career lost much of its brilliancy by a too free use of stimulants. The wounded colonel was laid up for some time in the United States Hotel. He took it goodnaturedly and, upon one occasion, he facetiously remarked: "I am confined to bed under Marshall law." Under the statutes of the State of New York, he was tried and convicted, but executive clemency being synched interpretations. convicted, but executive clemency being evoked, interposed in his behalf. Colonel Webb was appointed minister to Brazil by President Lincoln, and while in that position he is credited with obtaining a settlement of the claims of the United States against that country, and of being instrumental, through his intimacy with Napoleon III. of having the French troops with. leon III., of having the French troops with-drawn from Mexico.

THEY ELOPED TWICE.

Husband Howard Poe and Schoolteacher Mary Conway. BALTIMORE, September 3.-It is not often

twice, yet Baltimore county comes to the front with one of those rather remarkable characters. The fact that the woman in the case also eloped the second time with the same man does not occasion so much surprise because of woman's traditional devotion. Two years ago Miss Mary Conway was one of the most attractive girls in the little village of Texas, Baltimore county. She was not handsome, but bright and winsome, and the county beaux were

New York Times.:

"Would you like a bottle of claret, sir?"
insinuatingly inquired the proprietor of a restaurant of a guest.

"Well, I dunno," said the guest. "What kind have you got?"

"We have the regular table claret and also some of our own private bottling."

"Both the same price?"

"Both the same price?"

"Thanks. You may bring me a bottle of the ragular table claret."

"Thanks. You may bring me a bottle of the announcement of the interesting event.

Mrs. Smith of New Jersey. [Transcript.]

BOOKS FIT FOR GIRLS.

Something Supplemental to the Boys' List but Quite as Important, Since Jack and Jill Go Hand in Hand.

Philadelphia Press.

books fit to be read by boys there was a doubt as to whether the same list would suit the growing girl. Plants that do to put at the rougher north side of a house are not at the rougher north side of a house are not as those at the sunnier south side, from which we coax fine hues and pleasing aromas. The lad is shod differently from the lass; should they not be capped differently? One may go through life with a veil; the other must, on occasion rivet his visor down and go in for knocks. And though it is true that Jack and Jill walk hand-in-hand whilst fording the stream, it ought in all courtesy to be Jill whosteps dry-shod from stone to stone, her Jack, knee-deep, footing it sturdily by her side. But, fancies aside, here are some books, "misses' sizes," that many mothers may wish to know about. The work in getting up the list was done by Mr. Young of Kutztown, in this State, who was prompted to undertake it because of the boys' list in the Press of July 16. What Mr. Young writes is this:

Please find enclosed a list of 100 books which I venture to suggest as a desirable selection for girls. The list is largely the result of years spent in directing the reading of my daughter and partly the result of a habit, formed early in life, of making collections of standard works in literature. It is not presumed that these are "the best" 100 that might be named, and courteous amendment is invited. GEORGE C. YOUNG.

Now for the list itself, which runs thus:

MYTHS AND TALES.

Andersen—Stories and Tales. lish Dude Nomads. [Buffalo News.1

MYTHS AND TALES.

Andersen—Stories and Tales.
Cox—Tales of Ancient Greece.
Dodgson—Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
Fuque—Undine.
Hawthorne—Tanglewood Tales.
Hawthorne—Wonder-book.
Kingslow-Water-hables. Hawthorne - Wonder-Gook.
Kingsley-Water-babies.
Lamb-Tales from Shakespeare.
MacDonaid-Princess and the Gobins.
Stockton-Floating Prince.
Stockton-Ting-a-ling Tales.
Ingelow-Mopas the Fairy.
Arabian Nights.

Arabian Nights.

Alcott—Little Women.
Alcott—Old-fashioned Girl.
Charles—Wimfred Bertram.
Dodge—Red-letter Days.
Ewing—Six to Sixteen.
Gaskell—Crawford.
Ingelow—Stories Told to a Chirt; 2 vols
Phelps—Gypsy Stories; 4 vols.
Whitney—Other Girls.
Whitney—Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life.
Yonge—Heir of Redelyffe.

TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES.
Brassey—Around the World in the facht Sun

s.
terworth—Zigzag Journeys in Europe.
terworth—Zigzag Journeys in Classic Lands.
terworth—Zigzag Journeys in the Orient.
terworth—Zigzag Journeys in the Levant.
terworth—Zigzag Journeys in Acadia.
Foe—Robinson Crusoe. ilu-Lost in the Jungle. Ilu-My Apingi Kingdom Dickens—Christmas Stories.
Dickens—Christmas Stories.
Dickens—Pickwick Papers.
Verne—Around the World in Eighty Days.
Verne—From the Earth to the Moon.
Miller—Little People of Asia.
St. Pierre—Paul and Virginia.
Scott—Antiquary.
Scott—Guy Mannering.
Goldsmith—Vicar of Wakefield.
Taylor—Vlows Afoot.
MUSIG.

Barnard—Bach and Beethoven.
Barnard—Handel and Haydn.
Barnard—Handel and Haydn.
Barnard—Mozart and Meudelssohn.
Fay—Music Study in Germany.
Kingsford—The Soprano.
Lillie—The Story of Music and Musicians.
Polko—Musical Sketches.
Sheppard—Charles Auchester.
Upton—Woman in Music.

HISTORY IN FICTION. Charles-Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta ott-Anne of Geirstein. Keddie—Diamond Rose.
Keddie—Huguenot Family.
Keddie—Lady Bell.
Strickland—Queens of England.
Cooper—The Spy.
Cooper—Water witch.
Stowe—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Hawthorne—Twice Told Tales; 2 vors.
Youge—Books of Golden Deeds.
Yonge—Young Folks' History of Greece.
Yonge—Young Folks' History of Rome.

Yonge-Young Folks' History of Rome.

POETRY, SCIENCE, HOME.

Dodge-Rhymes and Jingles.

Lamb-Poetry for Children.

Longfellow-Tales of a Wayside Inn.

Palgrave-Children's Treasury of English Song.

Buckley-Fairy-land of Science.

Buckley-Life and Her Children.

Somerville-Personal Rocollections.

Ruskin-Ethics of the Dust.

Hassard-Floral Decorations.

Farman-Cooking Club of Tu-Whit Hollow.

Whitney-Just How.

Kirkland-Six Little Cooks.

Harrison - Woman's Handiwork in Modern

Homes.

Iomes. Ryder—Hold Up Your Heads, Girls! Goodwin—How They Learned Housework. Jameson—Legends of the Madonna. COUNSEL BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Bible.

Æsop-Fables.

Æsop-Fables.

Bunyan-Pilgrim's Progress.

Keddie-Papers for Thoughtful Girls.

Jackson-Birs of Talk for Young Folks.

Hale-How to Do It.

Champlin-Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Com-

HE MARRIED SIX OF THEM.

Fourteen Other Sweethearts Jilted-A Gay Russian in Paris. Anything can be done in this world in the way of shattering the laws and ordinances, if you know how, even in France. It has always been supposed that a man could neither be born nor marry nor die there without legal permission, and the presentation of all the documentary evidence. A Russian named Feinstein bas just demonstrated to an admiring world that even these strict regulations may be violated with ease and impunity. After deserting his wife and four children, he came to Paris, married six wives and got engaged to fourteen other women, both widows and spinsters. Mine, Rachel Galinoki was the first victim of this new Henry VIII., who is described as resembling the charming Mr. Quilp. He got respectable and satisfactory witnesses to swear that he was named Hertzfeld, and that they had known him for years. After an ininitely briefer acquaintance and matrimony on Rachel's part, Quilp bolted with Rachel's linen, 400 francs and his mother-in-law's earrings. More witnesses and fascinations enabled him to make up his round half-dozen of spouses, when the police at last got him in their clutches. He laughed heartily in court at his victims, and well he might, for all he got by way of punishment was a year in juil for each wife. without legal permission, and the presenta-

all he got by way of punishment was a year in jail for each wife. Electric Lights Grime-Reducers.

"A great many people bless the electric lights on account of personal convenience which is so much aided by them; but there so me great benefit in them as a crime-resonal convenience which is so much aided by them; but there so me great benefit in them as a crime-resonal convenience which is so much aided by them; but there so me great benefit in them as a crime-resonal convenience with the tribe, and when I saw the baby I consented, for it was a lovely little girl. We had no children then, for our little girl had died five months before, and my hear went out to the babe.

"On our arrival in Rome, my wife and with me to a lawyer named Garret with the mother and her child, and papers were made out leaving the babe in our care in case anything happened to the mother. She gave the name of Alice Parrent, out declined to say who were her peacets, where she came from or give the name of the Lather of the babe. At her request we did not insist on knowing her hislights on account of personal convenience which is so much aided by them; but there is one great benefit in them as a crime-reducer," said a Boston police officer of long standing. "By one of these lights we are enabled to identify a person at a long distance; for instance, here we are midway between two of these lights and can tell the color of a man's clothing when he is passing either one. You see, if a criminal knows that he can be seen at such a distance, he is going to be very quiet and stealthy, and in many cases, it is my belief, expeditions are given up rather than take the risk, as made so great by these powerful lights."

A North Carolina Fishing Party.

North Carolina Letter in New York Commercial.
A fishing excursion here is a family affair.
The waters of the Catawba and Linville

We had no children then, for Jur Inttle girl had died five months before, and my heart went out to the babe.
"On our arrival in Rome, my wife and I went to a lawyer name of Garret with the mother and her child, and papers were made out leaving the babe in our care in case anything happened to the mother. She gave the name of Alice Farrent, out declined to say who were her parents, where she came from or give the name of the lather of the babe. At her request we did not insist on knowing her history. We were satisfied that she was a good woman, whose life had been wrecked by a great misfortune.

"On April 13 we arrived at Hampton village, Oneida county, and I then noticed that Mrs. Farrent acted strangely. For two days the rain poured down in torrents, and on the evening of the third day we went

swinsome, and the county beaux were drawn to her like bees to a honey suckle. She appeared to be modest and good and same in the village church choir. She also taught a class in the Sunday chore, she also taught a class in the Sunday chore, she also taught a class in the Sunday chore. The control of the village church choir. She also taught a class in the Sunday chore in the same school. He was an industrious man with no bad habits, and until he became too fond of his fair fellow-teacher he was a devoted husband. He had been married some years and his wife was an excellent lady. The conduct of Poe and Miss. Conway soon became the talk of the village final mer study, offer school the couple disappeared. They came to Baltimore and put up at a hotel here. They then went to Washington, but in a few weeks they repented of their unholy love and sought forgiveness of their relatives. He was received again by his wife, who for gave him and believed him thoroughly repentant. Mary was received into the daughter. From that time until about a month ago the exemplary conduct of Poe and Miss Conway silenced the tongues of the goossys. In all that time they were never seen in each other's company. They hoved whenever they met, but that was all. Recently, however, they were they were never seen in each other's company. They hoved whenever they met, but that was all. Recently, however, they were thrown into each other's company. They hoved whenever they met, but that was all. Recently, however, they were thrown into each other's company. They hoved whenever they met, but that was all. Recently, however, they were howed whenever they met of the proper thrown into each other's company. They hoved whenever they met, but they supported by her own exertions and her husband's tather's aid.

Even More Immortant—to Him.

He wandered aimlessly into the office and threw himself into the managim, editor's best chair. "Well, speak quick. Kou must have done something wonderful," You see, supported by the rown exertions and her husband's tat

If you are a Democrat, you cannot help your party be ter than (Boston Pilot.)

Lord Timothy Dexter, who consigned a cargo of warming-pans to the West Indies, bas been outdone in enterprise by a man who sent circulars descriptive of a new sewing machine to the members of a Woman's Suffrage League.

It is fair to presume that she was not handsome. Mrs. A.—"I just came from Mrs. Smith's. What a woman she is to work! She was just finishing cleaning her tins and she could actually see her face in them." Mrs. B.—"Mercy! how they must have locked."

It is fair to presume that she was not handsome. Mrs. A.—"I just came from Mrs. Smith's. What a woman she is to work!

Globe regularly. Read the 25-cent offer, and form a rousing have locked."

THE GIPSY BLONDE.

A Strange Romance of a Golden-Haired Girl

When lately the Press set forth a lot of Gaudy and Expensive Trappings of Eng-

Swarthy Dames and Beautiful

Maidens on the Road.

Just as hundreds of chanticleers began their matutinal concert in Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday last, an aristocratic band of English gypsies drove through the city on their way to the prairie lands. They had four of the handsomest and newest caravans ever seen with a tribe of nomads and their horses were models of strength and beauty. Any of the teams would compare favorably with the costly pairs driven by men of wealth. Each animal was covered with a netting of colored thread, and on these dainty guards against mosquito stings the women of the tribe had worked portraits and forest and field scenes. Six canvascovered wagons followed the caravan and each vehicle was drawn by two horses. About thirty valuable horses were led in a procession four abreast by two stalwart young men, who wore velveteen jackets. brown corduroy trousers, wide-brimmed

young men, who wore velveteen jackets, brown corduroy trousers, wide-brimmed gray soft hats and scarlet wool shirts, with loose-flowing scarfs of dark-blue silk.

No halk was made in this city by these bon-ton wanderers, but when they arrived at Lyons' Farm, west of Waverly Park, they went into camp. They obtained from Clara Thornton, "The Hermitress of the Farms," permission to use a snarl grove through which a sparkling brook rippled. Here they erected snow-white shelter and wall tents, lighted fires under big iron bots suspended from a pole stretched on forked sticks, and then awoke the families sleeping in the caravans. In a few minutes several women of middle age, three venerable and swarthy dames, and a score of young women and girls in their "teens" popped out of the caravans. Some had on loose wrappers, all were in their bare feet, and none had their hard done up. Each one ran to the brook and performed their ablutions, after which they arranged their black tresses in pretty style without the aid of a mirror. On going to the tent where the men of the tribe had carried nesessary articles, the females but on shoes and stockings. Coffee, bread and cold ham were served for break last, which was prepared by the woman who travelled in the canvas-topped wagons,

Arthur Mayfield is the leader of the band. His clothes were of brown corduroy with left hand was a garnet ring.

A Small Diamond Glittered on his pale-blue scarf. He received the reporter courteously in a striped brown and white tent, in which a handsome woman about 40 years old was dressing three pretty children in bright-colored clothes. She was of medium plumpness, had an Egyptian

children in bright-colored clothes. She was of medium plumpness, had an Egyptian face, splendid black eyes, and a wealth of black hair. Her dress was neat and clean, her language correct, and her manners those of a lady. Her husband was a magnificent specimen of physical beauty. He had Roman features, a dark olive complexion, and his height was nearly six feet. He was as alert and graceful in his movements as a youth of 20, but he said he was 50 years old in April last. He fondled the two little girls after they were dressed, and whon a pretty black-eyed boy of 10 years dashed into the tent he was kissed by father and mother, and a lovely young woman who had just completed her toilet.

Mayfield introduced the young woman to a visitor present as "Maple, our pet." She courtesied with ease, and murmured that she would be pleased to give any information desired. That she was not a daughter of Mayfield and his wife was evident, for she was a perfect blonde, with hanguishing blue eyes, while they were swarthy as Indians and had the blackest of black eyes. Miss Maple noticed the puzzled look in the visitor's eyes, divined the cause and quickly remarked that the was an adouted daughter of the Mayfields and the band, Mayfield then, with her permission, related the story of her life and her counection with his band of wunderers.

"Our band came from Nottingham, Eng.," he said, "forty-two years ago, My grandfather, who had charge of the eighteen persons in the original band, selected a pictures, we was an dame of the heavy of the effing, W. Va., for the remannent headquarters of the band. Until his 'death' in 1857 the band travelled only in the South, and the women made heaps of money teiling fortunes on plantations for the wives and daughters of planters. Father had seventy men and ninety-three women and children in the tribe when he was chosen leader. He made a trip through the Northern and

men and ninety-three women and children in the tribe when he was chosen leader. He made a trip through the Northern and Western States with sixty people for two years, and he had just returned to the mountain home

When the War Broke Out.

Myself and all but seven of the men were pressed into the Confederate service. It was a hard blow to me, for the month pre-vious I married Mary Morgan, who is now my wife. I served until the close of the war, was wounded twice, and when peace was declared I had difficulty in collecting the remnant of the band. All the women had escaped to Michigan with my father, who had purchased land there. Hie died in October, 1863, and when I arrived at the camp during the winter of 1866 there were less than thirty of the original band there. "Early in the spring of 1869, after repainting all the wagons, I drew from the bank the money father had deposited in my name and started for our Virginia home. Our trip was very successful, but the freshets delayed us at different points. We took in Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities, and during the first week of April entered New York State. One rainy night there came into camp a woman who carried in her arms a tiny baby. He refined face was pale and thin, and in her blue eyes there was a hunted look which went straight to my heart. She was given shelter by my wife, who said the next morning that she was a lady who had been reared in affluence. Her hands were as soft as satfh. She had the most beautiful yellow hair I ever saw, and her eyes were large and dark blue. My wife pleaded with me to let the stranger remain with the tribe, and when I saw the baby I

Into Camp at Clark's Mills,

a village on the Oriskany creek. Baby was sick, and Mrs. Farrent went to the village for medicine. As she crossed the bridge the water was sweeping close up

to the string pieces. Scores of the employes

the next instant a mass of timbers whirled down the creek, which was now a broad river.

"Mrs. Farrent was rescued with the child warm on her bosom. That night the mother died. She entreated me at the last minute to be a father to her child.

"After reaching our camp in Virginia we named the child Maple for the tree that saved her. She was educated by Sisters of Charity in Savannah, where three years ago she graduated. Robert F. Clare, whose brother owns an immense stock farm in Texas, met her when he visited the convent to see his sister. He fell in love, obtained my consent on condition that he wait three years, and then started for the eowboy land to make his fortune. He has succeeded. On the second Sunday in September they are to be married in St. Louis, where he will meet her. Maple's mother was a Methodist. All she left her child was a tiny gold cross which bears the word "Willie, 'set in pearls, may some time meet her father, for I believe her mother was married. I am sorry to lose our pet, but I have two daughters almost as old as she. They are at school. Until our pet was ten years old I got in trouble often about her. People said we must have kidnapped her. Twenty-seven times I was arrested in different places on that account, but the paper Mrs. Farrent signed in Rome carried me through. Maple will not follow gypsy life after her marriage. She is not one of us now, for her life wandering life to the end, but my ducation fitted me for another career."

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our

Perpetrated by the Mexicans on an American.

Attacked by a Piedras Policeman,

L. C. Schilling is Shot and Then Thrown into Prison.

Medical Aid.

Robbed of His Property and Deprived of His Liberty for Two Months.

the case of another diabolical outrage upon toast. Very nice. an American by the Mexican authorities were forwarded to the United States secretary of state yesterday, and are as follows: February last, one L. C. Schilling, now in this city, was arrested in Piedras. Mex., on this city, was arrested in Piedras. Mex.. on extradition papers, he being under bond to one tablespoonful of cinnamon, allspice, appear in Presidio county, Texas, to stand trial for assault with intent to murder. While in jail he was robbed of jewelry and cash to the amount of several

vate property, consisting of a complete

his money and jewelry, also his other pri-

Shortly after this he had prepared to start | butter on each and place the shells care for Saltillo to see the Governor, and on the morning of his departure he was standing in the door of his boarding-house, bidding the family goodbye, when a policeman came up behind him and taking Schillburg nietes out of his Dorchester, September 2. MRS. A. F. bye, when a policeman came up behind him and, taking Schilling's pistol out of his (Schilling's) pocket, shot him three times, the first two bails making slight flesh unds, the third breaking his right arm toasted. Take a quart of oysters. Drain close to the shoulder.

given him that day. His arm was becoming inflamed, and there was nothing done for it except to allow him to bathe it in a sort of cesspool in the prison. Three days sort of cesspool in the prison. Three days later a doctor came to the prison and gave him a bottle of carbolic acid to put on the

United States would not back him up.

Schilling then wrote to the government officials at Washington, who referred the color.

Schilling them wrote to the government officials at Washington, who referred the color.

RACHEL. matter to Consul Linn, with instructions to see to the case at once, but that gentleman

Finally, through the influence of personal naving come to this country when a little

A FIGHT DISCREDITED.

General Miles Heard From, but no Men tion of Any Trouble.

Washington, September 3.-In the ab. sence of official information on the subject, General Drum, acting secretary of war, is inclined to disbelieve the report of a fight between the Mexicans and our own troops who are after Geronimo. The conknown, render the story improbable, since the utmost cordiality prevails between the Mexican government and General Miles, as the forces have been co-operating.

A despatch was received from General Miles this morning, but no mention was made of the capture of Geronimo or of any conflict with Mexicans.

PRESIDENT AND BRIDE Drive Amid the Autumn Foliage of the Adirondack Region.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., September 4.-President Cleveland's party drove across the ountry from the Saranac Inn today, and are quartered here for the Sabbath. Neither seen the beauties of this portion of the on that account. Paul Smith had charge of the party, and drove the President and Mrs

the party, and drove the President and Mrs. Cleveland, his fleet pair of bays doing service on this occasion. Dr. Ward, Mrs. Folsom and a friend of the doctor's occupied the second carriage. The journey was about twenty-seven miles over roads that proved tolerably hard and comfortable. Much of it was through forest lands, whose foliage is just beginning to yield a coloring to the frost of September.

Dinner was partaken of at the Ray Brook House, a wayside inn about three miles from Saranac village. With a taxidermist at the village were left the heads and skins of the bucks killed by Mr. Cleveland and his friends in the upper lake region. The former will be mounted, while the latter will be converted into rugs.

The party will resume their journey on Monday, their determination being to spend several days on the road in this locality after returning to Saranac. Some of the guests of this and neighboring hotels and the occupants of the camps throng the hotel piazzas and parlors this evening, probably 500 persons being in the vicinity of this famous sheet of water at this time.

persons being in the vicinity of this ous sheet of water at this time.

A LABOR PAPER. Important Circular Sent to the Assem

blies of Knights. PHILADELPHIA, Penn., September 4. The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has issued a circular to the assemblies of the country, calling their attention to the authorization of the last general assembly for the establishment of a paper to the authorization of the last general assembly for the establishment of a paper to represent the order. To start such a paper they request a subscription of 50-cents per member. It provides that only one of its pages should be given to advertisements, and those only of a co-operative nature. They estimate that the paper will have a circulation of 500,000, and will cost at least \$250,000 and will cost at least \$250,000 ayear. It suggests the name "Equitas" as the title with the sub-head: "The circular closes as follows: "You are therefore requested to take action on the following propositions and submit the result to this office: Shall the Journal be issued weekly as a public newspaper? Shall it be by compulsory or voluntary subscription of members? Shall the subscription price be fifty cents or \$1 per annum?"

By order of the General Assembly.

FREDERICK TURNER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

wichport and Marston's Mills will display these warnings in their respective offices, and at Sagamore, Sandwich, Barnstable, West Barnstable, Yarmouth, Hyannis, Har-wich, Brewster, Welltleet, Provincetown, Falmouth and Orleans frost signals will be displayed at the railroad stations.

OYSTERS. How to Cook and Serve Them According

to the Experiences of Lady Readers of The Globe .-- To Stew, to Fry, to Steam, Etc.

YSTERS are now in sea many thousand readers will heartily thank those lowing recipes. There can be nothing more palatable than a nicely-cooked oyster-ex-

ept it be an oyster raw.
Our lady readers will favor us and all our readers if they will send in before next Friday brief descriptions of the best ways in which Tomatoes can be prepared for the table now and in order to be useful and wholesome during the winter.

Make a batter of two eggs, one teaspoor Left for Three Days With. No ful of yeast powder, salt, one-half cup of flour, in which stir one pint of oysters. Fry MRS. E. B. M. Wareham, September 2.

> Steamed Cysters (Washington Style). Put one-half peck of oysters into steamer; steam them until they open their shells; open them while hot; eat with vinegar and pepper or sauce on the half skell. MRS. J. B. Boston, September 3.

Stewed Oysters, with Toast. Stew one pint of oysters in their own liquor, add pepper and pour over buttered Providence, September 1.

Pickled Oysters.

Articles-Two quarts and one pint of oys when it comes to a boil skim it and add the and cash to the amount of several bundred dollars. On returning from Presidio county, where he had stood trial and been acquitted, he demanded of the jailer the stood of the stood trial and been acquitted, he demanded of the jailer the stood of the sto

Devilled Cysters. Open a sufficient number of oysters for The of ers there laughed at him, and he threatened to lay the matter before the Sovernor of Coahuila.

the dish, leaving them in their own deep shells and their liquor. Add a little lemon juice, pepper and salt. Put a small piece of

> Fancy Roast. Have one dozen slices of bread nicely

ose to the shoulder.

Schilling was then thrown in jail. He restove. Then add butter, the size of an egg, ceived no medical aid, nor was any food given him that day. His arm was becom-

Rachael's Fried Oysters This is my favorite way of frying oysters No communication was allowed with the Drain the oysters in the collander and prisoner, and this doctor was not permitted sprinkle over pepper and salt. Put them in a cool place for fifteen or twenty minutes Schilling finally applied to the United before cooking them. Roll each one, first in States Consul, but that gentlemen said the sifted cracker crumbs, then beaten egg, with

Rutland square, September 3.

Mrs. M.'s Escalloped Oysters. My favorite way of cooking oysters is the friends and the American consul at Mon-terey, Schilling was released, having been kle a layer of cracker crumbs over the bota prisoner for over two months, and robbed tom; warm the oysters very slightly in of nearly everything he possessed although their own liquor; place a layer close tosome of his jeweiry was at last returned.
Schilling is of German birth, but has lived in Texas thrty-five years, and, consequently, claims American citizensnip. having come to this country when a little small oits; continue the layers of cracker small bits; continue the layers of cracker crumbs, oysters and seasoning until the dish is full; have the top layer of crumbs, and thicker than the others; cover, and bake in a quick oven, not more than fifteen or twenty minutes; remove the cover and brown the top. A larger dish would require longer cooking, but a slow oven and too long cooking will ruin them.

MRS. M. N.

Perhaps all your lady readers know how

to make an oyster stew, yet we sometimes chance to get a stew that has been made a "mess" of. By the following we have always succeeded in making them palatable, ways succeeded in making them palatable, and they will never curdle:

For one quart of oysters put a generous tablespoonful of butter in the dish in which the cysters are to be served, and place where the dish will heat. Put the cysters into a kettle, set where they will slowly come to a boil, skim while heating, and boil one minute; then pour over the butter in the serving dish. Let one vint and a half of milk come to a boil and season with salt and pepper, and pour over the cysters and butter; stir them together.

We also like the cysters plainly boiled, as above (without milk), and poured over hot buttered toast. Providence River.

Sauce for Oysters, Vegetables, Fish. One pint of hot milk, one tablespoonful

of butter, one heaping tablespoonful of flour; melt the butter, add dry flour, stir quickly; then add to boiling milk, season with salt and pepper.

One pint of cysters, boil in their liquor, add one cup of above sauce, and pour over slices of watered breed. Garnish as you

drained, one-third cup melted butter, one cup cracker crumbs, moistened in the but-

liquor; then skim out and put in the milk; add salt to taste. Take one tablespoonful of flour, mix thoroughly with cold milk and put in the stew and let whole come to boil. Then it is ready to serve. A. S. N. Reading, Mass.

Cyster Fritters. Make a batter of quart of flour and two eggs, three teaspoons baking powder; salt

CHILDREN OF A HEAVENLY KING.

HYMN ANTHEM

FOR

TENOR SOLO, TRIO and QUARTETTE.



a layer of oysters and sprinkle with salt and pepper; place small pieces of butter upon them, then another layer of rolled crackers, and so on until the dish is full. The top layer should be rolled cracker with pieces of butter on it. Moisten well the whole with milk and water or oyster liquor; bake from an hour to an hour and a half.

You will find this very uice.

Lowell.

MRS M. J. F.

Oyster Chowder. Prepare potatoes and crackers with butter, pepper and salt as for clam chowder; Because His Neighbors Took Him Off and cook until the potatoes are done, then put in the ovsters and cook from ten to fifteen m'nates. Meanwhile have as much milk as you wish to use heated to the scalding point, and add last, just before serving. MRS. F. J. C.

Lawrence, Mass., August 31. Likes Her Own Stew Best. I like my way of cooking oysters for a

arate kettle (I use the agate ware) and let them come to a boil. Before I put them on to boil. I add to the oysters about half a cup of cold water. When they begin to curl up, I thicken with a tablespoonful of the Kennedy cracker meal. Let it cook a moment, then add butter, pepper and salt to taste; add the hot milk after you have turned your oysters into the tureen, and serve at once. Do not put in the milk until the last moment before serving.

It takes me about fifteen minutes to prepare the whole thing. You can use your own judgment about the quantity of thickening to use after you have once prepared them.

MRS. F. J. C.
Lawrence, Mass. August 31. arate kettle (I use the agate ware) and let them come to a boil. Before I put them on

HEIR TO \$25,000.

The Luck that Befell a New Hamp-

The Luck that Befell a New Hampshire Lad Who Was Abandoned While a Baby.

Dover, N. H., September 6.—A New Hampshire farmer named Wendell went West a dozen years ago, leaving his three-year-old son in care of relatives in Milton, in that State. Nothing was heard of the father, and in due course, for some reason or other, the boy, whose name was Clarence Wendell, was placed in the Strafford county house, where he remained until 12, when he was bound out to a farmer. Four weeks ago a letter came from Lincoln, Ill., stating that a resident there, leaving a property valued at \$25,000, had died, and that he stated before death that he had a son. Clarence Wendell, supposed, filliving, to be in New Hampshire. The property he left to a daughter by a second marriage and the long-forgotten son. The letter came to the superintendent of the farm, and after a thorough search he found the boy on a farm in North Berwick. He told him the news, which was the figst incelligence he had of his parentage, and this morning he started for Illinois to learn full particulars and see about the legacy.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

Quarantine Extended Against Cattle

Disease in Canada.

Outgage. August 27.—The slaughtering. West a dozen years ago, leaving his three-year-old son in care of relatives in Milton, in that State. Nothing was heard of the father, and in due course, for Escalloped Oysters.

One pint solid oysters, washed and leaving one third cup melted butter one One pint solid oysters, washed and drained, one-third cup melted butter, one cup cracker crumbs, moistened in the butter; butter a shallow dish, put in layer of crumbs, then layer of oysters; season with salt and pepper; then another layer of crumbs and oysters, season, and crumbs on top; two spoonfuls of milk; bake in hot oven twenty minutes, till crumbs are brown.

Reading, Mass.

A. S. N.

Reading, Mass.

A. S. N.

Reading, Mass.

A. S. N.

Take three pints of milk, put in kettle and add small piece of butter; let it come to boil. Take a quart of oysters, put in a separate kettle and let them boil in their own liquor; then skim out and put in the milk;

Quarantine Extended Against Cattle

QUEBEC, August 27 .-- The slaughtering and cremation of all the infected and sus-pected cattle at the Levis quarantine will be completed tomorrow, but as an additional measure of precaution, completed tomorrow, but as

TAR, FEATHERS AND A ROPE

An Ohio Man Wants \$20,000

Damages

Because His Neighbors Took Him Off and Abused Him.

Said to Have Slandered Almost Every

Woman in Town.

Ausk was struck by a blizzard from the Northwest. The snow blew so furiously that she lost her way and trayelled around in a circle for several hours. Finally she sat down to rest and eat some of the groceries she had with her, when the wolves pounced upon her. When her remains were found next day nothing was left but the bones and scraps of her clothing. She had six children. Lizzie was adopted by a family named Weatherby, living at Joliet; Margaret died in the insane asylum; John was adopted by a farmer named Freestone of New Lenox, and is still living; Andrew lives out there, too; Robert and Ann were adopted by the family of Charles Harpel, Esq., of the North Side, Robert dying during the cholera plague, and Ann surviving to win the old settler prize in 1866, as the first old lady of Cheago."

Woman in Town.

stew best of any.

Mansfield, O., September 6.—Simon I use about a quart of milk to a quart of Dolph will file in court today a petition for to heat. I then put the ovsters into a sep- this county, including two women. While week ago, a sentinel on the road fired a shot, at which signal four men rushed out from a cornfield upon Dolph. He was too much for them, and four more men appeared and he was bound. His wife was driven away at the muzzle of guns. She rang the farm bell and one of the neighbors responded. but was driven away under threat of death. A rope was placed around Dolph's neck and rope was then thrown over a limb and he

was pulled up. When he recovered his senses he was

paring to leave.

CAUGHT IN A HURRICANE. The Barkentine P. J. Palmer Returns Dismasted to Halifax After a Ter-

Mac a street of quart of flour and to assembly for the establishment of a page to represent the order. To strik and to complete the mixture of the completed towns product, and the complete towns the complete towns to the complete towns the complete towns to the complete towns to the complete towns the complete towns the complete towns to the complete towns the complete towns the complete towns to the complete towns the complete towns towns towns the complete towns to the complete towns the complet

THE COST OF MARRYING.

The Information the Inquiry of a Correspondent Developed on an Interesting and Ever Present Subject.

The Pitsburg Times is in receipt of a communication traced in a woman's hand on blue linen note signed "J. M. E., inquiring timidly what is the expense of a modest Protestant church wedding, including minister's and organist's fees, heating and lighting church and any other expense which may pertain to the occasion, omit-

which may pertain to the occasion, ointing fioral decorations.

The Times took the liberty of extending J. M. E.'s important and evidently heartfelt inquiry. J. M. E. may be engaged to a modest Protestant now, but she may not marry him. To save the trouble of a reinquiry into the case J. M. E. should marry some one else. The Times has obtained information as to the cost of nearly ever kind of civilized wedding, modest and otherwise. when he recovered his senses he was lying on a log. A man was blowing into his mouth. He was taken thence to a grave-yard, where he was stripped. Tar was rubbed over his body and he was commanded to roll in several bushels of feathers. The crowd then padded feathers on him and put a mass in his hair, sticking rooster feathers on his head to make him look like an Indian. He was then pulled, with the rope around his neck, over stones and urushes and marched to the village of Rome.

There a bonfire was built, around which the men force him to march to music. The imhabitants of the village transed out to see the signt, but no effort was made to rescue the tortured man. He was punched with sticks, kicked and terribly treated.

He appealed to a justice of the peace and a constable for help, but they said they could do nothing. The ten men marched him around town and each giving a parting kick, started him home, where he arrived several hours afterward nearly dead. Before releasing him the captain of the gang As for a direct answer to "J. M. E.'s" questioning a leading Baptist minister made the most appreciative response with figures, which may be arranged in the following

All these are figures of mere respectability. For instance, the minister's fee is very often much larger. Rev. Dr. John Hall, the swell Presbyterian pastor of New York, is said never to have been offered less than \$50 by a marrying member of his congregation, while the honorarium was often \$100. Again, if one should take up the time of a creat musician, who was also the

probably have a less expensive wedding in the matter of church fees than if he were a modest Protestant. This is simply because very few Hebrew wedding ceremonies are performed in the synagogue. The rabbi of one of the synagogues furnished this information: Our usual fees for the rabbi are \$10, for the sexton \$2 and the organist \$5 to \$10, but there are very few weddings in the synagogue." Again, if J. M. E.'s final choice is a Roman Catholic she may very likely escape the sexton's fee. In the Catholic church marriage is a sacrament. There is no charge, but an offering, and when a grand service is desired it is usual to pay the organist and the sexton. As for the offering, it varies from

now.

Lead

p Alto.

P TENOR.

2. Lord,

P BASS.

1. Ye

A question which J. M. E. omitted to ask, for the reason perhaps that, as the expense will fall in any event on her parents, it is just as well perhaps for them to be kept in ignorance, is, What is the cost of the usual adjunct to the church wedding, the breakfast? A caterer who is an authority says: "The caterers will not charge more than \$1.50 or \$2 a head for the usual collation. Of course, if there is wine it is different—\$3 to \$5 apiece at least.

THE TRAMP IN CERMANY.

THE TRAMP IN CERMANY.

Steps Taken Toward the Improvement of His Condition.

The rapid increase of population in Germany produced a few years ago with the depressed condition of business, a deplorable condition of society, many workmen were too poor to travel to other countries for employment and were unable to find it at home. The result was a large army of tramps constantly increasing that was supported by the gifts of people who contributed partly from pity and partly from fear. A clergyman, assisted by wealthy and charitable people, three or four years ago made the first organized attempt to deal with the question and attempt a remedy. He purchased a tract of waste land and put up buildings adapted to the needs of different trades. Then he asked the people of the province through local committees to refuse to give alms to tramps and give the same amount to the colony be had established instead. The plan worked well and the tramps were compelled to apply to the local relief stations or to the colony. On lished instead. The plan worked well and the tramps were compelled to apply to the local relief stations or to the colony. On their arrival they were given a thorough washing and provided with decent clothes under contract and then set at work. At first all were put at agricultural labor, but gradually they were separated and put at the trades for which education or practice had fitted them. The plan met with universal approval and soon similar colonies were established in many parts of the empire. The result has been to greatly reduce a growing evil, the

soon similar colonies were established in many parts of the empire. The result has been to greatly reduce a growing evil, the tramp nuisance, and turn many into useful citizens again, who, by a long course of identees and low associations would have soon become members of the criminal classes. Those who manifest no desire or intention of improving their condition are turned over to the police.

WHISKEY IN MAINE.

How the Beverage is Sent to the Thirsty Down Homers.

"So much has been said in the papers of late about sending eggs filled with whiskey into Rhode Island and Maine," said a dealer in wet goods the other day, "that the trouble and expense of getting ahead of the prohibition customs officers is almost as great as the profit."

"We have to do something for the thirsty down homers," he continued, "and I'il tell you a secret about how a friend of mme beat them last week. He first secured a common hardwood coin and placed inside, instead of a corpse, a 4% gailon keg of ye. The town was a stable profit of the prohibition customs officers is almost as great as the profit."

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Faster extra, \$1 doz, the wor wor forward was doz, \$14,000 doz, \$15,000 doz, into Rhode Island and same, into Rhode Island and superse of getting ahead of the trouble and expense of getting ahead of the prohibition customs officers is almost as great as the profit."

We have to do something for the thirsty down homers," he continued, "and I'll tell out the same as the set of officer of the state of the set of the s

Once upon a time, when Joseph Bonaparte lived in the State of New Jersey, he was travelling to New York in his own carriage, attended by his suite, and they stopped over Sunday at a country tavern. When they were about to start on Monday morning the bill was demanded, but mine host could not conjure up items to make the footing over \$92. The exiled Bonaparte grew impatient, and at last the landlord, inspired by an original idea, wrote; "To make a blanked fuss inal idea, wrote: "To make a blanked fuss generally, \$8."

But the Current Flows On Still. (Burlington Free Press.)
Lightning has struck a Chicago magazine. The very same thing that happened to the Chicago Current a little while ago. COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

CHILDREN OF A HEAVENLY KING.

thers trod;

Soon

And

God,

They

ly

Glad

BOSTON MARKETS

offering, and when a grand service of the size of the size of the size of the organist and the sexton. As for the offering, it varies from \$5 to \$10 or \$15, the largest often coming from the people from whom the smallest is expected, and, of course, vice versa.

But if J. M. E. should move out of town and marry elsewhere these figures will be valuable to her: On the Pacific coast the fees to a Unitarian elergyman run from \$10 to \$40. In New York the same, while in the interior of Illinois they are from \$1 to \$5.

A question which J. M. E. omitted to ask, for the reason perhaps that, as the expense for the reason perhaps that the receipts of fresh made continue to fall of we and prices are firmer.

We quote: Northern creamery—Extra, 22@ 90 to the prices are firmer.

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COFFEE.—The market for Rio stock has been firm in tone the past week, and prices have advanced. Mild grade coffees have been rather quiet the past week.

We quote Mocha at 18½@19½c % B; Java,13 @20½c % B; Maracabo, 8@13c % B; Java,13 @20½c % B; Maracabo, 8@13c % B; Java,13 @20½c % B; Maracabo, 8@13c % B; Java,13 @20½c % B; Gosta Rict. 9@11c % B; Guateman, 11@12½c % B.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 52 boxes, 65 bbis, 6378 cases; last week, 81 boxes, 85 bbis, 5792 cases.

The demand for eggs has been fair the past week for fresh-laid, and prices steady.

We quote: Near by and cape. ...@19c % doz; Fastern extras, 17½g@18c % doz. Aroostook county, 16@17c % doz.

FISH.—There bas been a quiet but steady busi-

THE J. FRANK OIL SE CO. MUSIC OF NYSE against 7603 bales domestic and 1322 reign last week, and 10,449 bales domestic 2025 bales foreign for the corresponding

fol

dim.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET. GLOUCESTER. Sept. 4 .- For the week ends

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON WERELY GLORE,
MONDAY EVENING. September 6, 1886.

APPLES.—The market has been liberally supplied with applies, and choice are in moderate demand, but most stock sells slowly.

We quote: Gravenstein, \$1 5062 00 g bbit; Williams, \$1 7562 25; Porters, \$1 00; receipts the past six days, 5367 bbis.

RUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 15,221 tubs, 1105 boxes; last week, 13,275 tubs, 1256 boxes. Exports this week, 16,971 ba; last week, 22,220 bb. The receipts of fresh made continue to fall off and prices are firmer.

We quote: Northern creamery—Extra, 2200 22½ 68 bi; do frats, 1902 100 fb; do choice, 10/18 bc; do 11/18 bc; d

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Water-town for the week ending Friday. September 3: Western cattle. 2085: Eastern cattle. 124; Northern, 505. Total, 2714. Western sheep and lambs, 3200; Eastern sheep and lambs, 2640: Northern sheep and lambs, 8375. Total, 14,115. Swine. 10,904. Veals, 663. Horses, 564. Prices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, tressed weight, ranged from \$450 to \$750. Prices of Western cattle per hundred pounds, live weight.

PRICES OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Dairyskins..... 25@50c Lambskins..... 40@60c Bond and Stock Prices at 2.30 P. M.

for only a few weeks, and it therefore is necessary that all who intend to form clubs should begin at once. Make hay while the sun shines. We wish that every old subscriber, if he cannot form a club, would send at least one new subscriber. We must have 30. 000 subscribers within the next

Interesting Information About John Bright,

Not Contained in any Particular Encyclopædia.

A Pathetic and Soulful Romance of the P. O. D.,

Based Upon a Man with the Subterfuge of Keeley.

"Enquirer," Flint, Mich .- John Bright was born in 1811. He made a tour of the Holy Land at the age of 24, but did not decide to purchase it owing to the existence of a flaw in the title. He next began to invent things. On his return from the Orient, he discovered that what was most needed both in Europe and America was a good, reliable disease for the use of the better classes. The poor and humble were well supplied, but the rich, the aristocratic and patrician statesmen, corned heads and porkists of the two lands languished for a good, reliable disease that poor people could not obtain. So he began to sit up nights and perfect Bright's disease. He gained the prize at the Paris exposition and honorable mention at the great centennial celebration at Philadelphia "for meritorious and effective disease for the better classes." Since that time he has been gratified to notice that the very best people both in his own land and in this are handling Bright's disease. It has been kept out of the reach of the poor, and to die from this ailment has been regarded as a proud distinction

Mr. Bright has all the time attracted attention as a good, fluent public speaker, and the author of a volume called "Speeches on Public Questions," published in 1868. Whether he succeeds in securing a large

monument or not, it is thought that he will never be forgotten, for wherever the English language is spoken, Bright's celebrated disease is known and respected. It is said that he once stated in a public speech that he cared not who made the laws for a nation If he could invent its diseases.

"P. O. D."—You will have to be able to

train cure, he resolved to go to Minnetonka beach for the order. He went to the Hotel Lafayette, the St. Louis, the Lake Park, the Enchanted Isle, the Narrows, the Blind Pig, Shady Isle, Castor Isle, the Home for the Friendless, Crane Island, Wyzata, Curculio and everywhere else, till the day was done, when late in the evening he found the postmaster spread out on the grass under an etric light reading one of Mr. Talmage's

Mr. Keeley got the order, but too late for

COLD HARBOR.

morning. He was not acquainted at the

lake and he did not feel like making acquaintances, for he said he hated to see an

But, "P. O. D.," let me close by saying that Mr. Keeley and his wife are again re-

united; and when Mrs. Keeley writes to her

husband, she puts on stamps enough to

take the letter around the globe without feed or water.

BILL NYE.

P. S.-1 ought to add that the name

A PASTORAL ROMANCE.

time, after which his train would go.

old married man trying to be giddy. The following morning an accident prevented his getting back to St. Paul until dinner A Little Personal Incident of With a broken heart he went away on his regular business trip, to be absent another week or ten days. It was very sad. Had I been there I would have said to him, "Thou art so nigh and yet so far." This would the Fourth Day's Fight.

Startled by a Summons to Headquarters have been a slight revenge for the forty-two million times it has been said to me. -What the Call Meant.

> A Newspaper Correspondent Made to Ride the Battle Line.

> > LAST PAPER.

Keeley is used here as a subterfuge. Those who have used this name as a subterfuge [Frank Wilkeson in New York Star.] say they would use no other.

I should have said, also, in closing, that During the fighting of the fourth day, Mrs. Keeley was in the same rooms that her husband first decided on; and that the derly rode into the battery and delivered an order to our captain. He read it, and note which was one cent short in postage only reassured him of her love, and exthen calling me to him, handed me the order to read. With military brevity it pressed a hope that his love had not grown cold during his absence.

E. N. commanded him to send Private Frank Wilkeson to army headquarters at once to report to Adjutant-General Seth Williams. My heart sank. I had been stealing haversacks. I had been exceedingly impudent to some officers. I had been doing a lot of John was Willing to Do the Courting for

John was Willing to Do the Courting for the Farm Until He Met Lovely Miss
Lucinda Tyler.

Lovely Miss Lucinda Tyler weut to Farmer Hayseed's for the summer. The object of her visit was to secure rest and quiet. She decided to abstain from all social excitement and at first she succeeded. After awhile, however, her resolution gradually gave way and she found herself indulging in a pleasant little flirtation with Farmer Hayseed's son, John.

John was good-looking and accommodating and he did not object in the least to the effects of the city girl's fascinations. In fact, he rather seemed to like it, and when he got hold of her hand one evening—accidentally, of course—and gave it a good squeeze the affair developed into something serious.

Of course, Miss Tyler's affections were not permanently disabled, but she sympathized with the steady devotion of her admirer and encouraged him because she, like all women fancied that sort of thing. Even the steady devotion of her admirer and encouraged him because she, like all women fancied that very insinuating gentleman known as Beelzebub.

John's courtship was placid and unremitting. Everything he could do for Miss Tyler was done. It was, therefore, with regret that he saw the end of August approaching, for then she was to leave. He took her out riding. They entered a long, wants of mer, like all women fancied that sort of things. Everything he could do for Miss Tyler was done. It was, therefore, with regret that he saw the end of August approaching, for then she was to leave. He took her out riding. They entered a long, wants of mer, land been done and took all not have said. It had been done and took all not have company the orderly. The captain said:

I repeated thoughtfully to myself, "that sounds rather savage." The captain said:

I was to be punished. A certain sheep, which I had met in a field near Bowling Green, weighed heavily on me. A large bunch of haversacks, which I had found o' nights, dangled before me. I ransacked my memory and longed at them. regretfully squeeze the affair developed into something serious.

Of course, Miss Tyler's affections were not permanently disabled, but she sympathized with the steady devotion of her admirer and encouraged him because she, like all women fancied that sort of thing. Even Eve left poor old Adam for an hour or two to ffirt with that very insinuating gentleman known as Beelzebub.

John's courtship was placid and unremitting. Everything he could do for Miss Tyler was done. It was, therefore, with regret that he saw the end of August approaching, for then she was to leave. He took her out ridng. They entered a long, well-shaded, romantic-looking road, and almost before Miss Tyler knew anything John exclaimed with more or less emotion: "I love you."

slightly reassured.

I said: "See here, what do ou suppose he wants of me? I do not know him, and I do not want to know him. I have been disobeying orders, been stealing haversacks from infantry soldiers, and have been impudent to some incompetent officers. You oudent to some incompetent officers. You lo not suppose that I have been reported

John exclaimed with more or less emotion:

"I love you."

"This is very sudden." she replied.
"I hope you ain't mad about it."

"No: I den't know"—and as she faltered his arm encircled her waist.

There was silence for a minute or two, and then pity got the better of the dear girl's feelings, and she said softly:

"John, I should think that you would get tired of the monotony of your life here."

"Yes; it is kind o' tiresome sometimes."

"Tell me what you do."

"You won't get mad about it?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, you know, we run this farm in summer so's to make enough to keep the family the rest of the year. Mam sees to the cooking; pap tends to the work outdoors, and they make me do all the love-making business?"

"The love-making business?"

"Yes; that's what it amounts to. Flirt with the boarders, you know, and make 'em believe that they've made a mash. First it was tough work—kind o' bashful, you know—and the first summer I enly popped to two girls. The second summer lgot up to six: Last season I reached a dozen, and this year—but, say, you ain't mad about it, are you?"

"No. dear John." and her head nestled do not suppose that I have been reported to headquarters, do you?"

Loudiy the orderly laughed and roundly he swore, and then he said: "Not at all. No one cares how many haversacks you have stolen, excepting the men who lost them; and as for being impudent to some of these officers, they deserve it, d—'em! You need not be troubled. When a private is sent for and guided to headquarters, he is not going to be hurt."

We rode into a village of tents, one of which was pointed out to me as General Williams'. Sentinels paced to and fro; nice, clean men they were, too. I dismounted, htched my horse and walked to Williams' tent. I was halted, sent in my name and was admitted. I strode in defiant, hat on head, expecting to be abused, and resolved to "unlimber my chin" and to take a hand in the abuse business myself. Boy that I was, I was roally frightened half out of my senses.

that languages reprises, Distably sinches and the passes of the first better than the control of the passes of the

around. The gun was limbered, and, with the caisson in the lead, we pulled out of the

earthwork, gently drove across the corn-field, struck into a dusty road in the forest, and marched for the James river and the bloody disasters that awaited us beyond that beautiful stream.

Master of house to a prowler:

corporal."
"I beg your pardon, but it's 'general.'"
"What?"
"My friends call me 'General.'"
"Why, how's that; we used to call you 'Corporal?"
"Yes, I was a corporal when I came out of the army."

"That's what I thought. I don't see what "That's what I thought. I don't see wy you could have done since to raise y rank."
"Don't, eh?"
"No, I don't. What was it?"
"I've moved farther West four times."

"What do you want prowling about these Prowler-"O, nuthin' in pertickler, only I

was going to propose for the hand of your daughter."

Master of house—"You vagabond, I haven't got any daughter!"

"Haven't got any daughter? Well, this is the poorest layout I've struck yet."

THE SIGN IN THE WINDOW.

It Attracted the Attention of the Chicago Small Boy Who Finally Concluded Not to Apply. (Chicago Herald.)

"A Good Boy Wanted."
This placard was in the window of a Twenty-second street store. The proprietor of the store was sitting in the rear portion trying to get a pine stick down to a fine point. Ever and anon he struck at a lazy fly with the stick, and then resumed busi ness. A boy came along. One of those boys of whom everybody predicts some evil, the gallows or the penitentiary. The boy who doesn't look like his father, nor his boy who doesn't look like his father, nor his mother, nor his sister, nor his cousin, nor his aunt. The boy whose face doesn't remind you of anything pleasant. Who never made peace when there was a fight, and who shied from his mother as a sneak thief dodges the form of a policeman. The boy came along and saw the placard in the window: "A Good Boy Wanted." He looked in at the door, and, away back in the rear portion, he saw this man whom I have described. The boy went in and when he stood before the man he said: "Hullo."

The man looked up and asked: "What do you want?"

you want?"
"You want a boy?"
"You want a good boy." said the man as he turned out another shaving.
"What fur."
"To you follows: "To you "What fur?"
Then this dialogue follows: "To run errands, to sweep the floor, make fires in winter, carry in the coal, deliver packages, put up the clothes-line for my wife on wash day, mind the baby while my wife washes the clothes, and be around in calling dis-

nce."
"How much?"
"That depends on how the boy takes to it all how I take to him. If he grabs on I'll theright thing."
"How's business—when does trade open?"
"In the fall. Not much doing now, so you ouldn't have a hard time to begin on. ou'd be learning. You'd be learning.

"Where do I sleep?"

"Out in the barn with the horse."

"Any motto over the stall?"

"Any what?"

"Motto Such as 'Cod Place ()

"Not now. We've only been living here a

for weeks. But we will have everything in. I'll make that all right."
"Have any half days off?"
"Have Sundays, and the Fourth of July, when it comes on Sunday."

"Have any half days off."

"Have sundays, and the Fourth of July, when it comes on Sunday."

"Whattleyearimme?"

"Till make that all right."

The boy walked avas. He went around the some steps of a church building with another boy.

"Bill." he said to his companion, "I've bin thinkin." I've bin thinkin' about bein' good?"

"Nothin'. I saw sign in a winder' round the corner for a good boy wat was wanted, and I went in and asked for the job. If that's the way boys is made good I don't wonder that the papers is so full of crime. Don't go migh 'im. When a business man wants ennythink in this age ov the world he don't stick a sign up in a winder."

"Don't go migh 'im. When a business man wants ennythink in this age ov the world he don't stick a sign up in a winder."

"But I wanted to be good, Bill. I've bin pinted out at and kicked till I'm tired of it."

"Wall, ver don't want ter go to Canady to be howed that and kicked till I'm tired of it."

"Den keep away from a man who hanss up his sign in a winder."

"The SENATOR'S DINNER.

He Got a Good One But it Was by a Hazardous Experiment.

I't's only about twice a year," marked State Senator William E. Mason the other day to an Arkansaw Traveler. The sound of a sunday if they wore their day to an Arkansaw Traveler. The sound of a sunday if they wore their day to an Arkansaw Traveler reporter."

"The son your of the conduction of the properties of the p

inter of the telephone and called the central office.

If the telephone and called the central office, the telephone and the telephone and

[Estelline Bell.]

(Estelline Bell.)

"There was a man in to see you while you were out," said the foreman to the editor of a Dakota paper, "and he said he thought he must be some relation to you, because his name was the same."

"He was a rank fraud; I hayen'tgot a relative in the world. You didn't go like a blank fool and give him some money, did you?"

"Why, no, he didn't ask for any. He said he you?"

"Why, no, he didn't ask for any. He said to fit he relationship—here's the \$2."

"Subscribed, eh? Well, well, that's good. Must have been Uncle George—I never expected to see him out in this country."

He Wanted to Arrive.

I Texas Siftings.1

Clerk (to seedy stranger, who has just registered)—"Have a room?"

S. S.—"No."

Clerk—"Dinner, I suppose?"

S. S.—"Not at all. I only wanted to arrive. It's a good many years since I have arrived at a hotel, and if you've no objection I will simply arrive. Good morning."

death to marry the charmin' Ruppy-rap-Kettinko, an' the King had sot down on him like a thousan' o' brick on a rotton punkin.
Ah, Peleg," said the Old Settler, "the wick-ed of the nitourishes like a green bay hose, an' the King had sot down on him like a thousan' o' brick on a rotton punkin.
Ah, Peleg," said the Old Settler, "the wick-ed of the fin flourishes like a green bay hose, an' the king had the Old Settler, "the wick-ed of or hor rive about a barn raisin!"

"I'm gettin' a leetle ahead o' my story, Peleg, so I'll put right in here w'at I mown had been was sacred, an' th't to kill one would be invitin' all kinds o' misgruin' all kinds o' misg

THE OLD SETTLER

Alarmed by Indiscretion With an Umbrella.

Little Peleg Brings Home Hard Luck, but Starts a Lively Story.

but Starts a Lively Story.

The Silver Arrow, the Sacred Deer Slambo and the Prophet.

"Jewhitz, Peleg!" exclaimed the Old Settler, in evident alarm. "Don't ye never do that: Wy, sony, that's the next thing to behi' ex onlucky ex killing a white deer?

But it down, by young varmin! That boyli be the death o' me, yit! He will, bygos!"

The Will Settler had entered the kitchen and found little Peleg, his lively tenyear of the means and found little Peleg, his lively tenyear of the means over his hand. Peleg took it down and closed it.

"Ye mustn't never hist an umberel over we've yer in the house, ye pesky onb''s said Peleg's grandfather, sternly. "It's the will kind o' luck. I know'd a bey, winst, ez zi za numberel in the house, are two days and it is the two days are the five-cent paper o' smokin t' backer I were goin' arter, an'! I'll be been been le were deader an frost-bit tomater plant, Yuv giv me such a shock th'! I hain't got the strength to git over to the government of the story first, grandpoly the the death of white the story first, grandpoly the grandfather to git over to the grocery arter the five-cent paper o' smokin t' backer I were goin' arter, an'! I be been down of the prophet said to the king:

"Ye mustn't never hist an umberel over his house, an' two days and the the house, ar' two days and the prophet said to the king:

"Ye we've yer in the house, ye pesky cubl" said Peleg's grandfather, sternly. "It's the wat kind o' luck. I know'd a bey, winst, an' the hookin' cough rain in the house, ar' two days and the prophet said to the king:

"Ye mustn't never hist an umberel over the government of the prophet said to the king:

"Ye mustn't never hist an umberel over the government of must he prophet and the mountains. He jumped in his canoo and the prophet said to the king:

"Ye mustn't never hist an umberel in the law of the mountains. He jumped in his canoo and the prophet and the mountains. He jumped in his canoo and the prophet and the mountains. He jumped in his canoo and the prophet and the mo

ngly.
"Grandpop," said Peleg, "did you always "Grandpop," said Peleg, "did you always get the tobacco for your grandpop when you went after it?"

"Aluz, sonny," said the Old Settler,
"Did the storekeeper know your grandpop?" asked little Peleg.
"Ez well ez you know whar yer granmammy keeps her ginger snaps, Peleg," said the Old Settler, with a good-natured wink. said the Old Settler, with a good-natured wink.

"That's kind o' funny," said Peleg, musingly. "When I told the storekeeper to give me a five-cent paper of tobacco for my grandpop, and that you'd drop in and hand him the money when you were going by, he said: "That'd be all right, sonny, if I didn't know your grandpop; but I know him.' Then he kind o' laughed, and I didn't get the tobacco, grandpop."

"Thar ye be already, ye ongrateful cub!" shouted the Old Settler, bringing, his cane down on the kitchen floor. "Ye go an' raise an umberel in the house, an' I feel it in my bones at wunst that sumpin onlucky's n my bones at wunst that sumpin onlucky's ound to happen, but if I'd a thunk th't the ust thing to happen were no t'backer for ne I'd a —"

me I'da—"

But Peleg had caught sight of Bill Simmons on his way to go in swimming, and was half way across the lot to join him before the Old Settler could finish what he had it in his mind to say. As Peleg disappeared down the road the Old Settler said, fiercely:
"If that boy stays here much longer M'riar an' me'll hev words. We will, b'gosh!"

THE APPETITE FROM BOSTON. It Struggles Vainly in New York But Dies of Quick Consumption.

[F. R. Burton in The Judge.] A hearty, Home-made Appetite from Boston entered a New York boarding-house in feigned Astonishment, "what are you

doing Here?"
"I'm here on Business," responded the

me."
The Appetite was fast going.
"Waiter," said its owner, "get me some
Bread and Coffee."
"I heard there was Somebody from Boston who wanted to see Me," said a dark, lukewarm Liquid a moment later; "much honored, I'm sure. Where is he?" The Owner of the fading Appetite took an eager Owner of the fading Appetite took an eager Sip from the cup.

"It's another case of the same," gasped the Appetite. "It might have bean Coffee, but it isn't." The Owner turned to the slice of Bread, broke it, but Paused in despair. His poor little Appetite had gone Entirely. The Chop and the square inch of mackerel, and the Potato, and the Lukewarm Liquid, and the Bread laughed loudly.

loudly.
"We'll teach these cultured Upstarts what's what!" they exclaimed in chorus.
Then the Owner of the lost Appetite went up stairs and cast up Accounts to determine how long it would be before he should Starve on cigarettes and Croton water.

BECOME A NECESSITY. An Attachment Which No Retiring Politician Can Do Without.

[Estelline Bell.] A man once advertised for a private secretary and to one of the applicants said: "Think you could abuse a man?" "Do what?"

Abuse a man-call him a liar, and a "Abuse a man—call him a har, and a fraud, and a thief?"

"Why, I suppose I could if he really wanted me to."

"You could call him a hypocrite and a carpet-bagger and a political shyster and all that kind of thing?"

"I think I might if he didn't object."

"Could you accuse him of having been in jail and say he was once tarred and feathered and was a fit subject for an imbecile asylum?"

"Possibly I could."

"Would you have any objections to reading a piece five or six times a day to him in which it is claimed that he poisoned his grandmother and olew up his native town with dynamite?"

"None whatever."

None whatever." "I suppose you could write an occasional article finding fault with everything he had ever done, was doing or ever expected to

it."
"The prophet was a bad man, Peleg, an' he were ez jealous o' Nocky-flop ez the King were, an' he had a grudge agin the King, too, fur the prophet had mentioned it wunst to Siambo-gash th't it would suit him to death to marry the charmily Empy-raps Ke

"You're the man I want, then, and you may consider yourself engaged. You see I have just retured from serving a four years' term as governor of a territory, and have got so accustomed to being abused that I can't get along without it." Watch and Prey.

A New York gentleman in a crowd felt

omebody tugging at his watch chain. He did not get excited or angry, but merely said quietly to the pickpocket:
"Excuse me." replied the light fingered gentlemen, as he moved away. An Exodus.

"Children," said a Dakota school teacher, "from the noise outside I think a dor fight is going on. You are all excused, and may go out and watch it. Den't go in a hurry; here, it will look better to let your teacher go first!" and he shot out of the door, followed by a wild rush of the scholars. QUEER WAGERS.

Peculiar and Amusing Contests for Prizes.

b'gosh, th't it stood him in hand to keep his weather eye skinned.

"Nocky,' said the king. 'I hear yer tol'able sweet on my darter Rippy-rap-Ketinko. Nice gal, Rippy is,' said he.

"Nocky said he thort a heap o' the gal, an' hoped his majesty didn't hev no 'bjection.

"Ye kin hev her, Nocky-flop,' said Slambo-gash, pervidin' ye slip out some evenin' an' fetch me in the skin of a white deer, killed by yerself. I'm a pinin' fur a white deer skin.

"The King grinned a knowin' grin; the prophet smiled a wicked smile. Nocky-flop turned from the color of a copper cent to the color of a tin coffee pot.

"Thuz a big bluff in this, somewhar,' thort he, 'but I'll do anything to get Rippy-rap.' Two Salt Lake Men, a Monkey and a

Hand-Organ Mixed Up.

Fifty Kisses for a Winter Wrap-

Disrobing Under Water. [Detroit Free Press.1

The exceptionally droll terms of the wager recently won by Harmon at the Stan-wix Hotel in Detroit, by holding his head submerged in the water of a bath-tub for 125 seconds without taking air, recalls a number of other queer and remarkable feats which have at various times and places been achieved in the contest for wagers, the records of which have been picked up here and there from the papers

picked up here and there from the papers and periodicals of the time. Pedestrian contests have been perhaps the most numerous and varied. Captain Bartley, a noted pedestrian in the early part of the present century, began his exploits at the early age of 15 by walking six miles, fair heel and toe, in a little less than an hour. His next feat was a walk in midsummer from Urv, in Kincardineshire, to Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, something over 300 miles, in five days. He afterward, on a wager of 5000 guineas, walked ninety miles in nineteen hours and twenty-two minutes.

miles in nineteen hours and twenty-two minutes.

This Captain Bartley was the pedestrian who first introduced the feat that has since been so many times attempted, that of walking 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours. To do twenty-four miles a day for six weeks is a formidable undertaking for any but a trained pedestrian, and quite out of the range of possibility for a very large majority. The case is quite a different one when every hour in the six weeks, night and day, is to have its distinct mile of walking, while in the former he could have along and sound sleep every night. The feat had been attempted several times previous to 1810, but Bartley was the first to accomplish it.

to 1810, but Bartley was the first to accomplish it.

Not less than £100,000 was wagered on the result of the contest. The walking occupied forty-one days and a few hours' time, from June 1 to July 12, and took place on Newmarket course. Though he suffered somewhat during the performance, his appetite remained unaffected, and he finished tolerably fresh in the presence of a vast assemblage. This feat has been often accomplished since. A pedestrian named Baker once walked 1000 miles in twenty days, fifty miles a day, and to show his stamina he accomplished seventy-five miles on the last day. on the last day.

A chap named Curtis in Berkshire county.

Massachusetts, for a wager of a horse, ran five miles in forty-one minutes and wound up the race with a jump of eleven feet six

up the race with a jump of eleven feet six inches.

An Englishman named Head won 1000 guineas by walking 600 miles in ten days, but the exertion so used him up that he never walked much afterwards, either on wagers or otherwise.

McDonald, a tailor, walked barefooted from Westminster bridge to Chatham and back in fourteen hours and twenty minutes. In 1820 a fish-hawker in Chelsea undertook to run from Hyde park corner seven miles along the Brenford road in one hour, carrying a basket with fifty pounds of fish on his head, and is said to have done it in forty-five minutes. If he did it is a remarkable exploit. A similar feat was that of a gardener's apprentice, who walked from Wandsworth to the Borough market, six miles, in fifty-eight minutes, carrying 300 head of asparagus. Still a third was that of an orange porter, who made twenty journeys from Botolpilane to Spitalsfield market, each time carrying 100 pounds of oranges; the distance travelled was forty-three miles, and he rying 100 pounds of oranges; the distance travelled was forty-three miles, and he accomplished them in eight hours and thirty-two minutes. The wager was for ten

guineas.

A gentleman at one of the London clubs made a wager of £100 that he would stand for an entire day at a point on London bride with a tray of gold sovereigns and offer them at a penny each without finding a purchaser. He won the wager, as the passers-by supposed the coins were brass and declined to invest.

The master of the revels of George II. was regarded as the ugilest person in the The master of the revels of George II. was regarded as the ugliest person in the kingdom, as none had been found who could successfully contend against him for this distinction. One of the noblemen of the court laid a wager that he could produce a person surpassing him in this respect. At the time appointed he caused a notoriously homely fishwoman that he had heard of to be brought, who stood by the side of the champion. With the approval of the present wearer of the belt, the palm was about to be awarded to her when a bystander, probably interested also in the result of the decision, suggested that the champion put on the old lady's bonnet in order to make the conditions of the contest were rectal.

the contest more equal.

He did so, when the added ugliness was so emphatic and indescribable, that the victory was awarded to him.

Another wager, which is somewhat familiar owing to the astronyman characteristics.

"I'm here on Business," responded the Appetite impressively, "and I'm Gong to get Away with you."

"Try it." said the Chop. settling itself Firmly upon its Greasy Plate.

"But there isn't enough of you," said the Appetite faintly, "to satisfy an Appetite from Rhode Island, to say nothing of one from so Great a place as Boston."

"I thought you'd soon find that you have no Business here." sneered the Chop, turning its burned side up.

"The Appetite was dismayed and began to Shrink up into Itself.

"Hello, Boston!" sung out a square Inch of fried Mackerel on a Side Dish: "aren't you Lost? Does your mother know you're out."

"That's what I told Him." said the Chop.
"He was quite Impudent at first, but he is Beginning to Wilt now. Say, my downeast Friend, what would you Rather have if you didn't have me?"

"Alas!" answered the Appetite, timidly. looking in Vain for its favorite Edible, "of all sad Words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these—it might have Bean."

The Appetite was fast going.

"The Appetite was fast going.

In Philadelphia some years ago, a gentleman made a wager of \$100 that he could jump into water eight feet deep and undress himself completely. Any one who has ever made the attempt to remove his clothing after being thoroughly drenched to the skin, even when standing on terra firma, with plenty of room to "hop around on one leg," will at once realize the difficulty of accomplishing the feat while in deep water. However, it was done in the instance noted. Dog racing is a species of sport that is not very common in the United States, but not rare in England; in 1870. at Fenham Park, Newcastle, England, one Perkins matched his dog Polly against Davidson's Queen of the Forest, to run twenty yards for £50. The latter was the winner by a yard. On the same day, at Royal Oak Park, Manchester, two dogs ran the same distance for £100 as side. The time in either case is not given. Before the advent of steamboats a gentleman in France wagered 25,000 francs that he could make a boat move twenty-five miles an hour. This was one of the most generally discussed of any event of the day, and hundreds of wagers were laid upon the success or failure of the undertaking, but the manner in which it was proposed to accomblish it was kept a profound secret until the day set for the trial. The man caused a circular canal to be dug, 100 feet in circunference and ten feet wide, to which water was let sufficient to float a common rowboat aboutten feet long. A borizontal pole equal in length of the wide, to which water was let sufficient to float a common rowboat about ten feet long. A horizontal pole equal in length of the radius of the circle, was pivoted at one end to a strong post in the centre and the other attached to the boat. A span of powerful horses was attached to the pole at the proper distance from the pivotal point, and trotted in a circle, drawing the pole at a rate of speed that propelled the boat at the other end at a velocity of over twenty-five miles an hour, in the presence of several hundred persons.

After the battle of Gettysburg an officer

an hour, in the presence of several matheted persons.

After the battle of Gettysburg an officer in command of an infantry brigade made a wager with a staff officer in the cavalry that more than one-half the muskets captured would be found to have one or more charges still in them. This led to the discovery of a very singular fact. At that battle 28,000 muskets were taken, of which over 18,000 were found to be loaded. Some 12,000 contained two loads, and 6000 had from three to ten loads each. In many instances half a dozen balls were driven in on a single charge of powder, while in not a few instances the former possessor had reversed the usual order, and put the ball in first.

Some ludicrous and amusing wagers were paid on the result of the presidential election. A Meadville, Penn., girl bet fifty kisses against a winter wrap that Blaine would carry New York.

C. M. Brown and William Lavin of Salt Lake City made a wager, the terms of which obliged the loser to take a hand-organ and a monkey and play on four of the principal corneis in the city, taking up a collection for the poor. Miles W. Downing of Fort Plain, N. Y., won on Cleveland \$200 in cash, forty-two boxes of cigars, a \$50 suit of clothes, a \$30 overcoat, two hats, three pairs of boots, five gallons of oysters and two kegs of lager. A colored barber of Warsaw, Penn., lost a bet which obliged him to wear a white coat, vest and trousers, have his hands and face whitewashed and promenade the main stages and a bottle of St. John whiskey. At New Haven one election bet called for the loser to polish his opponent's boots twice a week for a month. Another obliges the

loser to make his weight the same as the winner's, the difference being forty-eight pounds. At Norwich, Conn., William Hartley was obliged to furnish a carriage drawn by a yoke of oxen, harnessed with a certain make of sewing-thread, over a line of march comprising the principal streets of the city, the occupants of the carriage being the principals of the wager; a band composed of four darkies playing cow-bells was to accompany the procession. The list of this species of wager might be prolonged ad libitum, for there is no accounting for the vagaries of the human mind, or the ingenuity of the average better.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Simplicity. IM. E. W. in Life.]

Her pretty hands were slim and brown,
And tenderly she fingered

The frills upon the gingham gown
On which my glances lingered. "A simple frock?" she cried, with mirth

A Scheme.

That Fashion grants her scholars—
"You stupid Jack, 'twas made by Worth,
And cost me ninety dollars!"

[Life.]
When a Turk wants to sneeze he calls for hasheesh and kills two birds with one

> ["Chip" in The Judge.1 Lover like, they had a quarrel, O'er some trifling thing, And the maiden with a pout Gave him back his ring. He in anger swore he'd leave her, Never to return again,

And he left that heartless maiden Swinging in the lane. He then went to fertile Texas, Where the cowboys boss; Ashe had no nag to ride, Stole from them a horse, But the vigilants they caught him. Caught him with his gain, And they lett that reckless lover

Swinging in the lane. Way Up. [Fliegende Blaetter.] "How high do you want to insure your

"About up to the chimney." A Lou r. (Sheffield Phelps in Life.)

She had my heart-she rented it a white A fair-haired, blue-eyed, gentle tenantee.

And half in mischief, half, in truth, in guile,

When she departed, carried off the key.

And so I have a vacant heart "To Let"; The sign is pasted up all over me; And yet I can no worthy tenant get. Because it's locked and she has got the key.

L'ENVOI. Now hath my heart to me grown worthless quite, No other tenant would I have save thee; Forgive your landlord's accidental slight, Come back and you shall have it, dear, rent free

It Made Some Difference Which. [Texas Siftings.] Inebriated party-"I shay, mister, how fur

s it to Canal street?" Citizen-"Twenty minutes' walk." Inebriated pary-"For you or (hic) fo' me?" The Dog-Catcher's Son. [Puck.]
I am a happy little boy.

Upon a slippery pole, And you are a vicious little dog. Barking with all your soul. I feel as merry as one can feel Who knows that he's at the too; So bark, little doggie, and bark away; When you're tired out, you'll stop

Stay right where you are and show your teems.
I'll keep you here if I can For a little while, when along will come My father, the dog-pound man. He'll scoop you in, and he'll coop you up And empty you in the sea; And I'll slide down the slippery pole

And gather in half the fes. At the Seaside.

"Have you bathed yet this summer?" "Yes. I've bathed several times out as Coney Island." "How did you find the water?"
"Find the water? Why you can't miss it

It's all around the island.' Churning Song. :Lillian M. Thompson, in Good Housekeeping.1 To and fro, to and fro, slowly swings the churn; To and fro, to and fro, crimson roses burn;

To and fro, to and fro waves the nodding fern; O'er the clover, far away, Laden bees and perfume Mingled with the cathird's lay; To and fro, to and fro

In the sunny glow. Rocks a cradle to and fro (while the churn) swing); In the maple, rocking slow, children of a king; Monarchs of this castle fair. Horsehair builded, hung in air; n robins, to and fro, flash on vivid wing;

From the nest the young birds call. Oak leaf shadows, soft and small, Like the moment's footsteps fall;
To and fro, to and fro.
Swift they come and go. Economy is Wealth.

"Shure, Michael, they only bees wan shmall sup o' th' porridge lift. Will Or give t ter the pig, er th' childer?"
"Lave th' pig have ut, Mary Ann, faith th' kids'll git th' binefit av ut, whin he's kilt."

[Ray Garrettson in The Theatre.]
A little light moustache and bang,
A little voice, with English twang. A little coat, called cutaway, Of either black or darkest gray. A single glass stuck in his eye, A little collar, very high,
A little purse that's very light.
Two little shoes, toes pointed quite

A little silver-handled caue. A little yellow colored glove A little mouth that says "By Jove." A little walk with pretty Lou, A little kiss, a stolen curl,

A little stroll about the town. A little dinner worried down;
A little cigarette to light,
A little club, to go at night. A little lock of yellow hair,

A little tiny tailor's bill-

He's out of town, the dude is ill. Expecting a Good Deal.

Customer-Waiter, here is a button in the Waiter-Button, sah; yes, sah. I guess dat's all right, sah.

Customer—It's all right, of course, but I thought perhaps a button-hole went with it.

An August Idvi. [New York Mail.] Well, vacation is over. I've come back to town, With a heart that's a deal worse for wear.

And my spirits, once light, are decidedly down.

I am lonesome. Perhaps 'tis as well to declare-

I've the symptoms exactly—I dream and I pine, You see I'm inspired to write Bad verses, and that's an infallible sign— But fancy a man in this curious plight,

Llove two! The moon which illumines this het, sultry Reminds me how, one month ago, I wandered with Dorothy, piquant and bright, On the cliffs down at Newport. We talked-

well, you know.

Not much sense. I love her. adore her. But can I forget The days with dear Imogen spent,

In the mountains? And how in sweet intercourse Now, one of these two charming girls, I have

sworn
I will marry. But which shall it be?
For wedded to either, I'd certainly mourn
For the other who seemed just as charming to

But I must decide, for 'tis cruel to play With a woman's affections. Eh, what A letter from each! I am lucky today. Let me see. "You'll congratulate; "usher"-Great Spott!

THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, SPPTEMBER S, ISSG.

The system is the country had by the absolutes at the country of the co

| The Bold | Bol

Something About Big Salaries

That Are Paid to Men of New York.

Insurance Men, Newspaper Men and Preachers

Who Receive From \$5000 to \$50,000 a Year.

NEW YORK, September 4.—We hear a great deal about people being underpaid, but we very rarely hear about the fellows who are well paid. I suppose the reason for that is that men who are well paid are smart fellows, who keep their business to themselves and are not at all desirous that outsiders should know of the fat things that have fallen to their lot or the good fortune which has come to them. Now and then some prying fellow writes extraordinary stories about the tremendous in-comes enjoyed by Tom, Dick and Harry, but it is fair to assume that nine times in ten he knows nothing concerning the men of whom he writes or the incomes of which he tells. There are, however, in all lines of business, cortain well understood matters which are armed "open secrets." Sometim es these are brought to the surface by legislative inquiry, sometimes by the indiscreet talking of men whom they concern, sometimes through malice and uncharity, but it is a notable fact that, however they are gotten at, when once printed, they become common property, and are copied from Dan to Beersheba, from Cape Cod to the Pacific coast. That would seem to indicate great popular interest in other people's affairs. I remember a story printed in the New York World, in February last, about the wealth of the Vanderbilts, occupying a whole page of valuable space in that mar-vellous triumph of journalism, was copied

lated into French and German papers New York is the home of the rich as well as the roost of the poor. There is no doubt about that. I have had occasion to call your attention to the unfortunate fact that the rich grow richer every day and the poor ome poorer every day before. Today,

in whole or in part by every paper in the land, republished in England and trans-

however, we will deal with the Men Who Enjoy Big Salaries.

They are not necessarily rich men, some of them are, many of them are not, but, without discussing that phase, I will confine myself to the big salaries.

Chief among our officials in the way of salary is the chamberlain, Mr. Ivins, who draws \$30,000. His office expenses are about \$5000; be is a middle-aged man of moderate tastes, a partner of the Mayor, nd I dare say saves \$15,000 a year out of his official income. We have other officials whose incomes are larger, but they are not salaried men.

The sheriff's office is popularly supposed to be worth \$125,000 clear profit every year. The present sheriff is a very nice fellow, a man of good social position, of considerable private fortune, very ambitious and a thoroughly good man.

The salaries paid our police commission ers and our excise commissioners are com-paratively small ranging from \$5000 to income. On the contrary it is generally supposed that a police commissioner ought to be able to spend \$40,000 or \$50,000 a rear and save as much more, while as for the possibilities attending the position of an excise commissioner—well it is absurd to talk about it. Who doubts that the com-

excise commissioner—weil it is absurd to talk about it. Who doubts that the commissioner of public works with a salary of \$10,000 can easily make \$150,000 a year and with a little straining run it up to \$250,000. Nobody doubts it.

The aqueduct board expect to spend something like \$20,000,000, but the wise men of the Middle States will—be very greatly amazed, and the taxpayers hereabouts will be very agreeably surprised, if that big job is finished short of \$40,000,000. "Ten per cent. of?" is a familiar phrase and means business. Ten per cent. of \$40,000,000 is \$4,000,000. We will pursue that subject no further, there is the door, walk in; there is the road, walk ye in it.

There are sundry great corporations in There are sundry great corporations in New York which pay their presidents and executive officers

Enormous Salaries

and they deserve it. Take Richard A. Mcburdy, president of the greatest financial Institution in the world, with \$110,000,000 essets. Practically omnipotent, with the best interests of 100,000 widows and orphans in his right hand, 500,000 orphans in his right hand, compelled to devote head and heart, mind, body and estate to the culture of that great organization, to the judicious investment of that marvellous sum of money, always alert in the interest of the company, what is \$1000 a week to him in the way of salary? \$50,000 a year are none too much to pay to a man in whose custody are \$110,000,000.

Loof: at Henry B. Hyde. Twenty years ago he started the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and he testified some years ago that his income from that company and its varied interests was something like \$80,000 a year. Why not? He siarted it, he pushed it, he built it up, he made it the monumental success it is today. Without him it would not exist.

mental success it is foday. Without him it would not exist.

Take the New York Life, worth to its president between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year. Why not? At the close of the season the head of Brother Beers is out of kilter, and he seeks, as Hyde long since sought, and as McCurdy sought last week, the rest afforded by an ocean trip, supplemented by a change of scene, and possibly a change of water, on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is a mistaken idea that our newspapers water, on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is a mistaken idea that our newspapers pay small salaries to men in position. Aside from his interest as a stockholder. Mr. Dana draws \$15,000 a year salary as editor of the Sun. What would the Sun be without Dana? Lask that question in view of the fact that the Herald still lives without James Gordon Bennett, the Times exists without Henry J. Raymond, the Tribune goes booming prosperously along also, although Herace Greeley long since mouldered into dust. The Sun is a big institution, its goodness is the fruit of Dana's work. Its badness the direct outcome of Dana's mistake. I look upon the Sun and Dana as the interplay each of the other. Who, then, presumes to say that \$15,000 a year is too much compensation for this veteran worker.

This Admirable Editor.

This Admirable Editor. The Herald in olden times was entrusted

to a managing editor, Thomas C. Connery, who, by the way, returned from Europe last week in perfect health. To him was paid a salary commensurate with the duties he lischarged, but under the present system the paper being divided into departments which are responsible to their chief, Mr. Bennett, in Paris, the managing editor, Mr. Edward Flynn, one of the best fellows that ever walked the earth, is held responsible by ignorant outsiders for many things over which he has no more control than the man in the moon. It is generally understood that a Washington correspondent, Mr. Nordhoff, is baid \$12,000 a year, and that Mr. Bennett's alterego, Mr. Gardine Howland, receives the pleasant compensation of \$15,000 a year. The present World, the marvel of the decade, the wonder of the profession, the extraordinary development born in the head and carried along the highway of prosperity by the push and drive and intelligent knowledge of Joseph Pulitzer, pays Colonel John A. Cockrell, its managing editor, \$14,000 a year, and its publisher. George W. Turner, \$10,000 a year, hesides having upon its staff a score of men to each of whom is said \$2000 a year, and half a dozen ranging from \$120 a week to \$175. which are responsible to their chief. Mr.

It staff a score of men to each of whom is raid \$5200 a year, and half a dozen ranging from \$120 a week to \$175.

Henry Clair, who had charge of the hotels belonging to the Stewart estate, was paid or a series of years \$25,000 annually to superintend them, and he rightly deserved all he got. Henry Hilton who for a third of a lifetime was Stewart's legal adviser was cald \$25,000 per annum, and if assiduity

in endeavoring to please can be paid for in money he abundantly earned all he got. The head of one of Claffin's departments is paid \$25,000 a year. There are four agents of

Fall River and Lowell Mills his city, to each of whom is paid \$25,000 salary.

Robert Mantell received \$300 a week. Francis Wilson, the best comedian of his age living, is paid by Mr. Aronson in the

age living, is paid by Mr. Aronson in the Casino \$350 a week.

You will notice that this story runs along the line of salaries. There are lawyers who receive \$10,000 as a retainer; there are iobbyists who get \$25,000 for a season's work; there are steamship agents whose salary and commissions amount to \$4000 or \$5000 a month, but speculations in which a man is quite as likely to lose, as to make, other speculations in which a which a man is quite as likely to lose, as to make, other speculations in which to the can draw nothing unless the speculations succeed, brokerages and all that sort of thing don't enter this question at all.

These salaries referred to are paid whether the enterprises succeed or not. The insurance company's president draws his \$30,000 or \$50,000 as the case may be, whether it's a good or an off year. The comedian is as certain of his weekly stipend if the play falls flat as if it is a go, and the newspaper publisher makes just as much money when the paper is going down hill as when it booms among the planets, as the World is doing now.

doing now.

Henry Ward Beecher has a salary of \$20,000 a year. He is paid by Mr. Pond \$250
for each lecture with his expenses thrown
in. If he delivers a hundred lectures, as
he is likely to, for I have learned by late
advice that he will not return before November, his European trip "disastrous"
as the Tribune seems to think it, will net
him not less than \$25,000.

Dr. John Hall has \$25,000 a Year salary. No poor man goes to his church The roof of his superb sanctuary is upheld by none but golden pillars and with the

which this well-fixed congregation seek to fill the ministerial stocking year in and year out.

In addition to this my well-beloved friend, Robert Bonner, sends his pastor a check for \$200 every week, for what his pastor contributes to the always-interesting columns of the New York Ledger. Dr. Hall's income from salary and presents and literary labor is generally estimated as \$50.000 per annum. Our good friend DeWitt Talmage is no slouch in this respect and it is a cold day when the 31st of December does not foot up a neat little \$25,000, earned during the current year. Talmage is a name which we always treat with great courtesy in the Press club. He never fails to come to the front in times of necessity. When the black pall of grief veils from our sight the pallid face of our beloved dead, we turn to Talmage for appropriate words and for perfunctory service, and never turn in vain. His check for \$100 was one of the first to come to swell the cemetery fund, and in his prosperity no men rejoice more than the workers of the press. There are other clergymen who have large incomes, many men in mercantile life to whom are paid salaries ranging from \$10,000 to \$50.000, but with the possible exception of the politicians, it seems to me these men earn their money and therefore deserve it.

HOWARD.

of men were set at work, the Mayor and Council personally superintending it.

Until nearly morning all expedients were tried, but the water could not be controlled. On Saturday morning, Eugene Palmer proposed that a fifteen-inch tubing should be driven down to the blue clav, believed to be about fifty feet, and by thus confining the flow to a common centre, the outside flow could be stopped, and the one in the flow could be stopped, and the one in the tubing controlled. This plan also failed, it is impossible as yet to estimate the damage. The south part of the town is flooded and cellars filled with water. The flow continues unabated, making two large rivers through the lower part of the city. In helplessness the Mayor today appealed to the hydraulic engineering science of Chicago for relief.

HIS NAME WAS DENNIS.

He Declared That He Had Not Taken a Bath for Over Fifty Years. Just before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the axle of a coal wagon passing through Chambers street gave way and precipitated the driver, Collins, into the gutter. His Christian name was Dennis, and as willing hands assisted him to the Massachusetts General Hospital, he seemed fully con-

vinced that this Ill-fated cognomen had got

vinced that this Ill-fated cognomen had got him into hard luck.

At the hospital a physician examined him, and discovered contusions back of the right shoulder. As the medical man clapped a plaster to the injured spot he said, reassuringly:

"Now, my man, you are all right. Don't disturb the plaster until you take a bath."

"Take a bath, is it?" rejoined Dennis, incredulously. "It's fifty-six years since I've taken a bath, and that was when I fell overboard while coming to this country."

And glancing over his uninjured shoulder, apprehensive lest an unwelcome washup might be inflicted upon him, Dennis fled.

A Marine Serpent Seventy-five Feet Long After Two Boatmen.

RONDOUT, N. Y., September 2.—The sea serpent which was seen Sunday in the Hudserpent which was seen Sunday in the Hudson river, near Kingston Point, is making repeated appearances. The man in charge of the burned Daniel Drew's hulk says he saw it last night. It was swimming north with its head raised about five feet out of water, but turned out of its course long enough to chase two young men who were rowing in a small boat. They reached the Dutchess county shore safely but terribly frightened. The monster grew furious when he saw the young men escape and lashed the water with its tail, which seemed to be about seventy-five feet distant from its head. Its head was as large around as a flour barrel and its eyes of a greenish hue.

hue.

Before starting up the Hudson again it squirted from its mouth a stream of foamy stuff resembling long shavings from a pune plank, Captain Coukling of the propeller John H. Cordts also saw the serpent,

PREMONITIONS.

Interesting Facts About Presentiments of Death.

How the Mother of Francis I. was Fore-

warned of Her Son's Fate.

Cruel Ruse of Henry VII.'s Mother-Other Strange Cases.

[Cleveland Leader.] fortune would overtake him. But Francis immediately set out for Italy, met the enemy at Parva, fought a terrible battle, was utterly routed and taken prisoner, and in writing to his mother made the laconic and spirited announcement, "All is lost ex-cept our honor." He was retained in prison for two years, when he was permitted to re-turn home on condition tnat he should give up Burgundy and Flanders, a bargain which he utterly repudiated when he ar-rived in France.

up Burgundy and Flanders, a bargain which he utterly repudiated when he arrived in France.

Margaret, the mother of Henry VII., lost her father when she was but a mere child. Her mother very soon remarried, and by the time Margaret was 10 years old, her mother began to look around for a husband for Margaret also. After canvassing the merits of one and another of the eligibile—eligibility being limited to the blood of kings and queens—the old woman fixed her purpose upon Edmund, Earl of Richmond. Getting in some way an inkling of what was afoot, the young miss began to manifest a preference of her own, and that preference wasn't for the Earl of Richmond. In such an emergency something must be done. The old women, wise in matrimonial matters, were consulted by the willy mother, and finally one more artful than the rest was chosen to approach Margaret and get at her secret thoughts. This old woman was not long in deciding that

A Little Stratagem might be made to operate in the place of a great amount of persuasion and possibly no small bit of coercion. She, therefore, convinced the little miss that if she would pray to St. Nicholas, whom she represented as the most knowing and efficient of all the saints, in this delicate matter, he would indue time manifest to her the name that would afford her the greatest amount of happiness. The susceptible miss took the bait at once and began to go through the wicked mockery of prayer to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of boys. After a long time the manifestation came. The old woman, aided by Catholic priests as vile and wicked as herself, got up a sort of side-show in order fully to convince the child that her prayers were answered. One evening as she was retiring a side door in FLOODED BY AN ARTESIAN WELL.

The Town of Belle Plain, Ia., Suffers from its Mysterious Spouting.

CHICAGO, September 1.—The following particulars of the mysterious spouting well at Belle Plain have been received from Cedar Rapids:

Monday, August 23, William Weir & Sons began boring an artesian well at Beech and Washington streets. Belle Plain, on the flurley House. The contract called for a well with a three-inch casing and flow guaranteed. They bored a two-inch hole, and theorized that the flow of water through it would wash it out so that they could sink a three-inch casing. On Thursday they struck water at a depth of 185 feet. At this time they had about sixty feet of three-inch casing down, and the water rose withstrong force twelve feet above the surface in a solid three-inch tree inches in the strongest flow yet struck.

Friday morning the flow was under control, but during the foremoon, in an attempt to force a three-inch tube into the two-inch hole, it broke loose and wore away a sufficient space outside the tubing to allow the water to boil out around the tubing at the surface. At sundown Friday a stream of water a foot in diameter was pouring out. At 8.30 a. m. the city authorities were appealed to to take control and give relief from the impending danger. Already many lots and houses were flooded. At 9 agang of men were set at work, the Mayor and Council personally superintending it. Until nearly morning all expedients were tried, but the water could not be controlled.

fortunes which the title entailed.

Boabdil, the last Moorish king of Granada, was the subject of a somewhat similar imposition. Contemplating the expulsion of the Moors from Granada, the Spanish government is supposed to have been instrumental in sending to Boabdil an old fortune-teller loaded down with evil omens. She was sufficiently enlightened in events surely soon to transpire to foretell with considerable accuracy what was to take place in the near future. For Granada there was to be nothing but woe. As for the king himself, he was to be the last Moor to sit upon the throne of Granada, and this announcement was detailed so minutely that the unforthrone of Granada, and this announcement was detailed so minutely that the unfortunate king was ready to take it for granted that not only his own but the fortunes of Granada were alike distinctly foreshadowed, long before the ambitious Ferdinand and Isabella had even commenced the concentration of their forces for the dethronement of the one or the conquest of the other. The minor events predicted by the sorecere were daily transpiring very nearly according to prophecy, and this had a tendency to confirm in Boabdil's mind the certainty that all the predictions were to be fulfilled. The conquest of Granada, therefore, by Ferdinand and Isabella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the invaders, the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the invaders, the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the invaders, the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the invaders, the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the invaders, the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the invaders, the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the invaders, the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the invaders, the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the invaders, the fear-stricken king deeming resistance usella was more than half accomplished at the very first onset of the fear-stricken king deeming the action of his brother to California.

The specific of his adventures. He left this city in 184

Depredations Upon Private Rights and outrages upon women and childrenwhich were too revolting to be detailed in

this place. Letitia, the mother of Napoleon, when Letitia, the mother of Napoleon, when her sons were at the summit of their fame, was harassed with the presentiment that they might all come again to her roof and rely upon her for subsistence, and so strongly did this idea adhere to her mind that when she was rallied for her parsimony she replied: "Who knows but I may some day have to provide bread for all those kings." She lived to see them all; if not in actual want, at least dethroned, and the leader of them all confined upon. A lone, barren iste, where the wild rolling billow Assalis the rough rock, and the wild tempest roars.

La Salle, one of the most indomitable of La Salle, one of the most indomitable of French explorers in America—a man of wonderful courage and perseverance—was on his way from Texas to Montreal with a body of twenty or more followers, La Salle himself and some half a dozen others being several miles in advance of the main body. Night had overtaken them, and each party had bivouacked for the night on its own ground. During the night the surgeon of the party, with two accomplices, entertaining against La Salle a feeling of hatred, had determined to assassinate him. Preliminary to this step, however, it was necessary for him to despatch several others, among whom was a trusted nephew of La Salle. The company being divided—La Salle in one camp and the nephew in the other—enabled him to carry out his design with little danger of detection. This he did while his victins were asleep, by crushing their skulls with an axe. Two days had passed. La Salle had not seen his nephew, and became suddenly

denly

Speaking to the frian Douay, he inquired it equirted from its mouth a stream of foamy stuff resembling long shavings from a pine plank. Captain Conkling of the propeller John H. Cordis also saw the serpent, SIX ENGLISH WAR SHIPS.

They Are Coming to Guard the Fisheries—Funny Newfoundland.

Ottawa, Ont., September 2.—The government has received advices from the admirally office in England that six imperial war ships will at once be forwarded to Halifax to be actively employed in aiding Canada to enforce the lishery clauses of the treaty of 1813. The department of fisheries has also received a communication from the Governor of Newfoundland this government has issued instructions to American fisherinen that hereafter they must keep outside the three-mile limit, or they will be selzed. Insamuch as Newfoundland has no crulsers or ships capable of selzing anything bigger than a rowbast, no money to purchase, and no power to purchase if the government had money, the position taken is ludicrous.

Missouri's Republican Platform.

St. Lours, September 2.—The Republican State convention adjourned at 4.15 this morning, after an all-night wrangle over the adoption of a prohibition amendment to the constitution. The plank finally adopted affirms that whenever any large number of voters petition the Legislature for a change in the organic law of the State convention adjourned at 4.15 this morning, after an all-night wrangle over the adoption of a prohibition amendment to the constitution. The plank finally adopted affirms that whenever any large number of voters petition the Legislature for a change in the organic law of the State of the proposite bank of a small perform the work of the natural drum. Invited the constitution of the party appeared in view, and perform the work of the natural drum. Invited the constitution of the party appeared in view, and perform the work of the natural drum. Invited the constitution of the party appeared in view, and perform the work of the natural drum. Invited the constitution of the party appeared in view, and perform the work if he had not noticed of late that Duhant Siotot and Hiens were showing signs of dis-

Seizure is Tried.

That Are So Remarkable as to The Name of the Mollie M. Adams Not Hidden by Cloth.

we were about four miles off shore we were

liable to seizure; but our tank was leaking.

and we filled four barrels with water and

sailed for home.
"Tuesday night last, when the earthquake

Total imports. Duty.
Great Britain\$41,406,777 \$7,617.249
United States 47,151,201 6,636,305

A LUNATIC BRIDE.

Becomes a Raving Maniac.

tory of the McDougal family, which came to Indianapolis in its early days, is stranger GLOUCESTER, September 5.-Late Satur-The mother of Francis I. had a presentiment that if Francis passed beyond the boundary of his own kingdom serious misfortune would overtake him. But Francis brothers, whose remarkable and varied port this season—675 barrels Captain was of that character to heed very little careers have long since been forgotten, ex- Jacobs said today that he had bee absent what was said to him, especially when that admonition savored of superstition. He cept by the older inhabitants, The one coming nearest to not having an interesting erel very plenty, and if he had staved in cept by the older inhabitants. The one coming nearest to not having an interesting history is the oldest, who is still living in California at the advanced age of 90. He came to Indianapolis in 1828. At the time of the gold excitement in California he went to that State, where he has since resided. He has been a member of the Legislature of that State, and has made considerable money, but dissipated it as rapidly. Charles, the second in point of age, assisted by an uncle of the late Governor Hendricks, secured the appointment of assistant surgeon, in 1832, at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands, and which was at that time only a trading station. Later he passed examination at St. Louis, and was made assistant surgeon in the regular army, and was stationed at various posts throughout the country. He was afterward promoted to the rank of surgeon, served through the Seminole war in Florida, the Mexican war, and had charge of the Department of the East during the war of the rebellion. He was retired on the half pay of an army officer, passing his last days about New York and Washington, dying a few years ago.

Daniel, having received an appointment coming nearest to not having an interesting erel very plenty, and if he had stayed in

about New York and Washington, dying a few years ago.

Daniel, having received an appointment at Annapolis, went there in about 1836, and served in the navy until his age retired him from the department, having reached the rank of admiral. On his first trip 'out' as midshipman he had a difference with a shipmate, and it was agreed that a duel should be fought as soon as they reached the coast of Africa, as they were on their way to that country. The duel was fought, and McDougal's antagonist was wounded in the groin. McDougal himself was saved by the bullet striking one of the numerous brass buttons which adorned the midshipman's uniform. As captain, he had charge of a vessel at the 'tionity of Prince Edwards Island that were there when I got my first trip, and they are not doing anything to speak of. There are as many as 100 sail in that vicinity. There seems to be nothing but herring and small mackerel mixed around the inshores. The vessels further from shores are doing better, and some of them have good fares. The Lizzie W. Hanum, Captain Jesse Lewis, owner of the famous schoener David J. Adams, has 450 barrels of mackerel. The only cruiser that came near us was the Lizzie Lindsey, and the officers were perfectly friendly and gentlemanly.

THEY WERE FIVE BROTHERS.

Events and Adventures in Their Lives

Indianapolis, Ind., August 26.—The his-

Seem Stranger than Fiction.

Bombardment of Vera Cruz

during the Mexican war. In about the year | We saw the Critic at a distance. We struck 1862, while in the harbor of Yokohama, a school of mackerel, and as we suppose Japan, the Mikado had issued one of his characteristic manifestos, ordering all foreign vessels out of Japanese ports. McDougal not seeing fit to obey this order, the lord high executioner was sent to see the command enforced. The American vessel was fired upon from the fort and the strongest and best-manned war ship at the command of the Japanese navy was sent to assist in its destruction. McDougal returned the fire with a sixty-four pounder, struck the boiler of the Japanese ship, causing an explosion and the entire loss of the ship and crew. He was master of the stuation and remained long enough to see peaceable relations established.

John McDougal's career began with the breaking out of the Mexican war. A company was organized in Indianapoiis, of which he was made first lieutenant, and General Lew Wallace second lieutenant. On the promotion of the captain to a colonelcy, McDougal became captain of the company, and served through the war. In 1850 he went to California, and was shortly afterwards elected to the office of lieutenant-governor of the State. The Gov-Japan, the Mikado had issued one of his In 1850 he went to California, and was shortly afterwards elected to the office of lieutenant-governor of the State. The Governor being elected sonator, McDougal succeeded him in office, and filled the unexpired term. After retiring from office he challenged to a duel an editor of a San Francisco paper who had been especially abusive towards his administration. The challenge was accepted, and the meeting took place a few miles out of San Francisco in the early morning. McDougal had taken the precaution to take plenty of wraps along, as the morning was cool, while the editor was but scantily supplied; consequently the latter arrived on the ground in a shivering condition. The duellists took their stations, and as the one, two, three was counted they turned and fired. The editor received a slight wound in the breast, after which he expressed himself as having received satisfaction. The two afterwards became warm friends.

The strangest and most romantic career was that of the youngest of the boys, George, about whose life the least is known, as he was always reticent upon the subject of his adventures. He left this city in 1849 and

Went to California.

years' stay he again became a wanderer. He took ship for South America, and nothing more was heard of him for a number of years until he was found by a Captain Jones, who was taking a war vessel to the Japanese government. As the vessel was sailing along the coast of Patagonia a number of natives were seen making signs for it to stop, and among them was discovered a white man. The vessel let down a boat and part of the crew went to shore. The white man proved to be George McDougal, who had been in that country seven years, and, his qualities for leadership asserting themselves, he had come to be the head of one of the Patagonian governments. This was during the rebellion, and his object was to secure news of the war. He remained in Patagonia until his brother David, the naval officer, in a cruise around the Horn, a short time after this, met him in that country. The meeting was a mutual surprise, as neither one knew of the other's whereabouts. George again returned to this country, and again took up his residence in Indianapolis. He died, however, in New York City.

It was a common trait with the brothers to say very little about their experiences. They were particularly reticent on the subject of their past lives, and only a partial history of the more prominent events in the life of each is known by their nearest relatives.

SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH.

SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH. Hungarian Workmen Awake to Find

Their Shanty in Flames. WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., September 3 .-Seven men were burned to death last night at a place five miles above Sonestown, on at a place live lines above Schestown, on the line of the Williamsport & North branch railroad, where a number of Hungarians are employed on an extension of the road. A shanty in which twenty of these men lodged caught fire from the overturning of a stove about midnight and seven of the sixteen who slept on the second floor were roasted alive.

HER FRISKY CRACE OF MONTROSE She Was First Married Fifty-Six Years Two Weeks' Married Mrs. McKenzie

Ago, but is Still Young. The dowager Duchess of Montrose. whose sporting name is Mr. Mantell, astounded sporting name is Mr. Mantell, astounded all at Goodwood races the other day with her toilets, which included a sky-blue satin and a scarlet poplin. However, England has grown to expect sensations from her frisky grace, whose first wedding took place just fifty-six years ago. She has recently made up a long-standing quarrel with Lord Calthorpe and Captain Machell, which created some noise at the time.

Years ago the duchess sold a horse at a high price to Captain Machell, as she supposed. She was enraged to find out the captain had purchased it for Lord Calthorpe for whom, by the way, in spite of her grace's wrath and fancy price, the beast has never yet won a race. The next scene in the tragedy occurred when Lord Calthorpe had the dnchess arrested as she was leaving Sefton Lodge, for not paying up her two 100 guinea subscriptions to his horse Petrarch. This was intended as a joke, though to ordinary eyes it seems like pretty rough horse-play. The duchess has at last been persuaded to lorgive the facetous lord and the treacherous captain. But she can't keep quiet and a new outbreak may be looked for some day.

Nine Men Buried in a Tunne. all at Goodwood races the other day with rending outcry, repeated several times,

Nine Men Buried in a Tunnel. PORTLAND, Ore., September 4.-News has eached here that the eastern end of the Northern Pacific tunnel, under construc-tion through the Cascade mountains, has caved in, and that nine white men were buried under the stones and earth.

Cure for the Dear.

Peck's patent improved cushioned eardrums perfectly restore the hearing, and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, countersation, even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials. Free, F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, M. Y.

the most wonderful men—wonderful in courage and name, and also in misfortune—ever raised in France, and certainty that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found to manded an expedition in America.

Kuited White Threshing.

A clergyman after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-auditorial formation of the most wonderful men—wonderful in courage and name, and also in misfortune—ever raised in France, and certainty trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-auditorial formation of the most wonderful men—wonderful in courage and name, and also in misfortune—ever raised in France, and certainty trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from the most wonderful men—wonderful in courage and name, and also in misfortune—that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from the most wonderful men—wonderful in courage and name, and also in misfortune—that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and a pre

NO MORE COAST TRADE.

Canada Now Denies Her Ports to All United States Vessels, Because There is Now No Treaty in Existence.

MONTREAL, August 31.—The customs officials at this port have received an important circular from Ottawa relating to the coasting trade between the United States and Canada. This circular is to the effect that, owing to the numerous seizures recently made by officers of the special agent's branch, it is believed that great laxity exists on the part of collectors and other officials in connection with the traffic carried on by small boats with the traffic carried on by small boats between Canada and foreign ports. Greater vigilance in enforcing the laws is insisted on, and special attention is called to the fact that it is unlawful to import goods from any place out of Canada in any vessel not duly registered and with a certificate of registry on board. Only British vessels or those belonging to foreign powers who are in treaty with Great Britain, the circular further states, can compete in the coasting trade of Canada, and in future vessels from the United States, there being no treaty now with that country, must not be allowed to go from one Canadian port to another. The most stringent means are ordered to enforce these rules. Propellers are not affected, owing to their duly reporting at every place touched at. It is the small vessels who are aimed at. The practice of allowing American vessels to go seeking for cargoes from one Canadian port to another is entirely knocked on the head by these orders.

WASHINGTON, August S1.-The secretary There are as many as 100 sail in that vicinity. There seems to be nothing but herring pliance with the requests of Professor

No More Canadian Bait.

Consul Malmros at Edenburg, made in compliance with the requests of Professor Baird, as to newly invented processes for preserving fish. Some are already being successfully used abroad. It is understood that Professor Baird is experimenting in this direction, but that his purpose is to apply the processes, if they prove suitable, to the preservation of bait, with a view to making American fishermen independent of the Canadians in this particular. Machinery and specimen materials for continuing the experiments have been ordered. NATIONAL FINANCES. How the Democratic Administration Shows Its Ability. WASHINGTON, August 30.-The Demo

cratic congressional committee has preparing for the Democratic text-book a state-ment of the financial operations of the treasury since the Democrats came into power. This statement is the best proof of the ability with which the new administration has managed the national finances.

tion has managed the national finances.

Comparative statement of treasury finances for 1854 and 1885, and 1886, from the registers books, United States treasury:

Principal of the debt, 1884 and 1886, from the registers' books, United States treasury:

Principal of the debt, 1884 and 1888, 940,857 57 June 30, 1884. \$1,838,904,857 57 June 30, 1885. \$1,872,340,807 14 Increase of principal \$34,485,940 57 Cash balances June 30, 1884. 424,941,403 07 Cash balances June 30, 1884. \$24,941,403 07 Cash balances June 30, 1885. \$521,794,020 26 Increase of cash. \$96,352,623 19 Net gain for 1885. \$63,416,673 62 1885 and 1886—principal of the debt June 30, 1886. \$1,872,340,807 14 June 30, 1886. \$25,969,859 36 Cash balances June 30, 1886. \$22,948,755 58 Increase of cash. \$6,054,729 20 Net gain for 1886. \$23,643,727 08 Net revenue, 1886. \$23,643,727 06 Increase of revenue. \$185. \$24,483,287 70 Net expenditures, 1885. \$24,483,128 50 Net "Tuesday night last, when the earthquake courred in Charleston, we had a rough me. We were thirty miles south of Halix. All of a sudden the water rushed, o as if it came from the botom and uniting with the wind made a grumpus. This was about 10 o'clock. We shipped heavy seas and tity barrels of ackerel were washed overboard, and our mesail and jib were split. We saved our ines and boats, The gale lasted seven ours, when the waters became smootb gain.

hours, when the waters became shoots again.

The Houlett reported that out of seventy vessels the average catch for fifteen days was but seventy barrels. The Critic reported that eighty vessels in eighteen days had an average catch of sixty barrels of mackerel. The last 400 barrels of mackerel we caught are all large fish, and we have probably 500 barrels of No. 1s. We have stocked in the Mollie Adams this season in bay and outside of the present trip \$7400 net. If I cannot get my price here I shall sell in Portland, if the prices there are higher. The \$2 duty on mackerel is no hindrance to the Canadians. We might just as well have none at all unless we have retaliatory measures here. Treat them as they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass they treat us. It would be just as the mass them t

we have retaliatory measures here. Treat them as they treat us. It would be just as well to have it so they could come here, and we fish where we have a mind to."

FREE TRADE AN ISSUE.

The Canadian Political Parties Going to the People on It.

OTTAWA, Ont. September 5.—One of the issues to be fought out in the approaching general elections is that of the national policy versus free trade, and it is upon the policy of protection that the Conservative party will stand or fall. The Liberals, who are free traders in theory, have attacked

IN THE CRANBERRY BOCS.

are free traders in theory, have attacked their opponents with the fact that the present policy of taxation is anti-British, and consequently should fail. Liberal orators in Every English constituency claim, and back up the claim by the official returns, that English goods are kept out of Canada, while United States importations are increasing by the policy pursued at present. With a view to getting at the bottom facts, your correspondent finds that the present tariff discriminates against British imports. The average rate of customs duty collected upon merchandise imported from Great Britain last year was 18.4 per cent. while the average collected upon imports from the United States was only 14 per cent. Again, the value of goods imported into Canada from Great Britian was nearly \$6,000,000 less than the United States imports, yet the duty collected upon British imports was about a \$1,000,000 more than upon the American. Here are the figures for the fiscal year 1885: Commencement of the Annual Harvest on Cape Cod. Sandwich, September 4.—The coming Monday will be the commencement of the annual harvest of Cape Cod cranberries, and owners of bogs are engaging pickers at the nominal price of one and one-half to two cents per quart, according to location and distance. Last year's crop was a small one, and the profit large, while this year the crop will be larger and the demand not so encouraging. There have been New York buyers on the Cape the past week, but the price offered was very small, and, as one grower says, "hardly worth the picking." The large bogs situated from three to ten miles from shipping points will make but little this year, as the cost of carting is quite heavy, while the owners of smaller bogs near the station will profit much better. The frost warnings as given by the signal bureau inaugurated this season has been thus far a bonanza to the cranberry growers on the Cape. The early morning frosts for the past three days have been guarded against, and the cranberry men are happy. annual harvest of Cape Cod cranberries.

are happy. THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMEN To Visit the Wild, Unexplored Regions of Labrador.

WATERBURY, Conn., September 1.-Advices from St. Johns, N. F., state that Miss F. H. Hayden of Waterbury and that hiss F. H. Hayden of Waterbury and her friend, Miss Ward, author of "Dictionary Quotations." have just returned from visiting the Moravian settlements in Labrador. They are the first American ladies to visit that bleak and little explored region. They took with them the tourists photographing apparatus and will bring home views of the scenery they visited. Miss Hayden is the daughter of a leading manufacturer of this city, and a lady of great culture.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., September 3.-Letters from the whaling fleet report a KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 31 .- "Take him away! Take him away!" This heart-Letters from the whaling fleet report a severe gale for two weeks, which wound un with a hurricane August 26. Schooner Rising Sun lost her stern-boat and had her decks flooded; and schooner Alcyone carried away her rudder-head. Schooner Antartic arrived last night from an elevenmonths' cruise with 140 barrels of sperm and thirty pounds of ambergris.

St. Louis, Mo., September 4. - J. W. Sanborn secretary of the State Board of Agriculture secretary of the State Board of Agriculture makes the following report for August: Corn has gone steadily down, and its gen-eral condition is now 61 per cent. All other crops and pastures have suffered from grought. The condition of potatoes is 70 per cent.; tobacco, 73; sorghum, 70; apples, 75; cattle, 90. Leaving a Net Loss of \$981,000.

of legal tenders for the week from New York banks were \$1,596,000. The receipts at the banks of legal tenders were \$615,000, leaving a net loss of \$981,000. Hale's Money, the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c., \$1 Glena's Sulphur Seap heals and beautifies, 25c German Corn Remover kills corns & bunions. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Bi'k & brown, 50c Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c Denn's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c

rending outcry, repeated several times, rang out through the open window of a Pullman palace car, which had pulled in from southwestern Kansas at 10 o'clock this morning. A GLOBE correspondent rushed, with others, to the point from which the outcry had apparently come. Nothing unusual was to be seen. The conductor had jumped from his train, and the reporter questioned him as to the cause of the outcry.

"Don't ask me to tell you. Go into that car and look for yourself, but don't blame me if you feel sad for a week to come."

No sooner had the door closed behind the writer when a wealth of dark tresses were whipped against his face and blinded him for a moment. He jumped to the side to witness alone the struggle of the maniac girl with a young man apparently the husband, and an old man apparently the father. Weak from the struggle she fell back on the settee in the car. Closed her eyes and there she lay, her hair dishevelled and her features relaxed. She was a lovely type of brunette beauty. Both husband and father knelt by her side, the one smoothing her hair, the other pressing his cheek to her dimpled hand. Then they tied a strapabout her hands and to her sides, fearing the result of another paroxysm of madness.

The father took the writer aside for a moment, and the following is the story hurriedly told: "That is my daughter, this gentleman's wife. They have been married two weeks. We are taking my daughter to an insane asylum. My name—well—never mind the name. I came from Florence, Kan. It was there Mr. McKenzie courted my child. I liked him and she married him—because I liked him." The old man could not say another word. The story had been told. Democratic Postmasters ought to take advantage of the 25-cent offer and introduce the Weekly A Weak Line in the Earth's Crust.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Major Powell

Washington, Sept. 1.—Major Powell

Washington, Sept. 1.—Major Powell

Washington, Sept. 1.—Washington, Sept of the geological survey, says there is a line and fairly judge of its merits.

steam threshing machine, blew up this morning at North Greenbush, three miles morning somewhere south of Raleigh, N. C. and extending in a line along the dide water past Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Troy, N. Y., and that this line of weakness is marked by a displacement. In some places this displacement in the rocks, in other places a fault; and in the neighborhood of this displacement is found the principal waterfalls, which constitute the waters of the Atlantic slone. "It will be interesting," he adds, which constitute the waters of the Atlantic slone. "It will be interesting," he adds, which constitute the waters of the Atlantic slone. "It will be interesting," he adds, which constitute the waters of the Atlantic slone. "It will be interesting," he adds, which constitute the waters of

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